

Britain and Italy Will Adjust Values of Their Currencies

(Continued from Page 1) competitive position of the three as a whole was imperiled.

As European currencies float higher, U.S. exports will be more attractive as they will cost less in relation to the local currency (except under the two-tier system in Belgium and France).

The Benelux governments also asked for an early resumption of EEC talks in an effort to establish a community-wide policy. The finance ministers of the Six adjourned early Friday, saying they would meet again Sept. 13.

The three small nations said they were "deeply conscious of Europe's obligations and, being desirous of making the maximum contribution to the development of the community and the completion of the economic and monetary union, they have considered it to be most desirable to propose to the governments of the three other member states... to resume their consultations in the EEC council as soon as possible... in the first days of September."

(In Stockholm, the government announced tonight that foreign currency dealing would be resumed in Sweden tomorrow and that the parity value of the crown

would not be altered. Reuters reported. A government communiqué said the central bank would not fix a buying floor for the dollar for the time being.

(Sweden's Premier Olof Palme said his government was ready to take part in efforts to reform the world monetary system.

"The Bank of Greece announced tonight that foreign currency dealings would be resumed in Greece tomorrow and that the parity value of the drachma to the dollar would remain unchanged.

Schiller's Regrets

BONN, Aug. 22 (UPI)—Economics and Finance Minister Karl Schiller said today that the Common Market ministerial meeting in Brussels missed a good chance last week of agreeing on common measures to deal with the international monetary crisis.

He also said it was necessary for the nation's workers and unions to exercise restraint in wage-increase demands because of the increased competition West German exports can expect as a result of the 10 percent surcharge on imports imposed by President Nixon.

Mr. Schiller, in an interview in the newspaper Welt am Sonntag, said: "I am of the opinion that a great chance was missed in Brussels."

He added, however, "It will not come to a split inside the EEC. The community has experienced similar crises already and has come through them."

Seoul Red Cross Asks More Talks With North

SEOUL, Aug. 22 (AP)—South Korea's National Red Cross Society yesterday proposed to its North Korean counterpart the holding of two meetings before preliminary talks Sept. 28 for discussing procedural matters on full fledged meetings on the fate of ten million separated Korean families.

The South Korean proposal came a day after officials from the two Red Cross groups of the partitioned country had an amicable four-minute meeting at Panmunjom, in what was the first bilateral North-South Korea contact since the Korean war, 1950-1953.

Berlin Pact Draft Seen For Today Details of Accord Leaked in Bonn

(Continued from Page 1) short of completely free movement.

In Western Allied circles it is believed that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko journeyed secretly to East Berlin last week to squelch last-minute objections by the East German Communist leadership on the access question and other issues pertaining to East German sovereignty.

The draft agreement of the ambassadors foresees periodic visits by West Berliners to East Berlin and East Germany. But it is believed that in the interest of compromise and of nominal respect for East German sovereignty the details of this will be left to subsidiary negotiations between East Berlin and the West Berlin city government.

Judging by what has been disclosed by the sources in Bonn, the ambassadorial agreement contains many substantial improvements for West Berlin's citizens and for the economy and culture of the city.

West Berlin's vital goods transport, 40 percent of which move on the autobahns to and from West Germany, are to be sealed before shipment, precluding the long delays at East German customs controls that have often served the Communist authorities as a form of harassment.

It is understood the agreement will also open the way for participation of West Berliners in arts, entertainment and sports competitions and performances in East Germany which have been barred for a long time.

The sources said that while West Germany's political "presence" in West Berlin is to be somewhat diminished by the agreement, basic activities of the federal government will continue there.

Specifically, plenary sessions of Bonn's Bundestag (lower house of parliament) are to be barred from West Berlin, but smaller groups of Bonn parliamentarians will be allowed to convene.

The federal president and chancellor will also be permitted to come to West Berlin as long as they perform no "constitutional acts" there.

A number of federal offices, including the federal insurance authority, will remain in West Berlin.

Another important link between Bonn and West Berlin, the use of federal German passports by its citizens, is to be upheld. However, the Western Allies acceded to a Soviet demand that the federal passes used by West Berliners contain a stamp showing that they were issued under the authority of the Western sector commandants.

Court Returns Ky to Ballot

(Continued from Page 1) have repeatedly charged that he is doing, the opponent, whoever he is, would merely be serving as a dog to the president and to the Americans, who want the election to appear legitimate even if it really is not.

Gen. Minh met with Mr. Ky just after withdrawing Friday morning and the Minh advisers say the vice-president gave assurances that he would not run even in the unlikely case that he would be put back on the ballot. Today, Mr. Ky said he still couldn't make up his mind, several of Gen. Minh's most ardent supporters listened nervously along with staff members of the U.S. Embassy.

Mr. Thieu, who was apparently convinced Friday night by Mr. Bunker that Mr. Ky, whom he had maneuvered out of the contest, was better than no opponent at all, he would be put back on the ballot. Today, Mr. Ky said he still couldn't make up his mind, several of Gen. Minh's most ardent supporters listened nervously along with staff members of the U.S. Embassy.

Mr. Thieu, who was apparently convinced Friday night by Mr. Bunker that Mr. Ky, whom he had maneuvered out of the contest, was better than no opponent at all, he would be put back on the ballot. Today, Mr. Ky said he still couldn't make up his mind, several of Gen. Minh's most ardent supporters listened nervously along with staff members of the U.S. Embassy.

A large banner over the four-lane highway between Saigon and Bien Hoa proclaimed his "Four Noes" platform opposing coalition, neutralization, territorial concession or political freedom for the Vietnamese Communists.

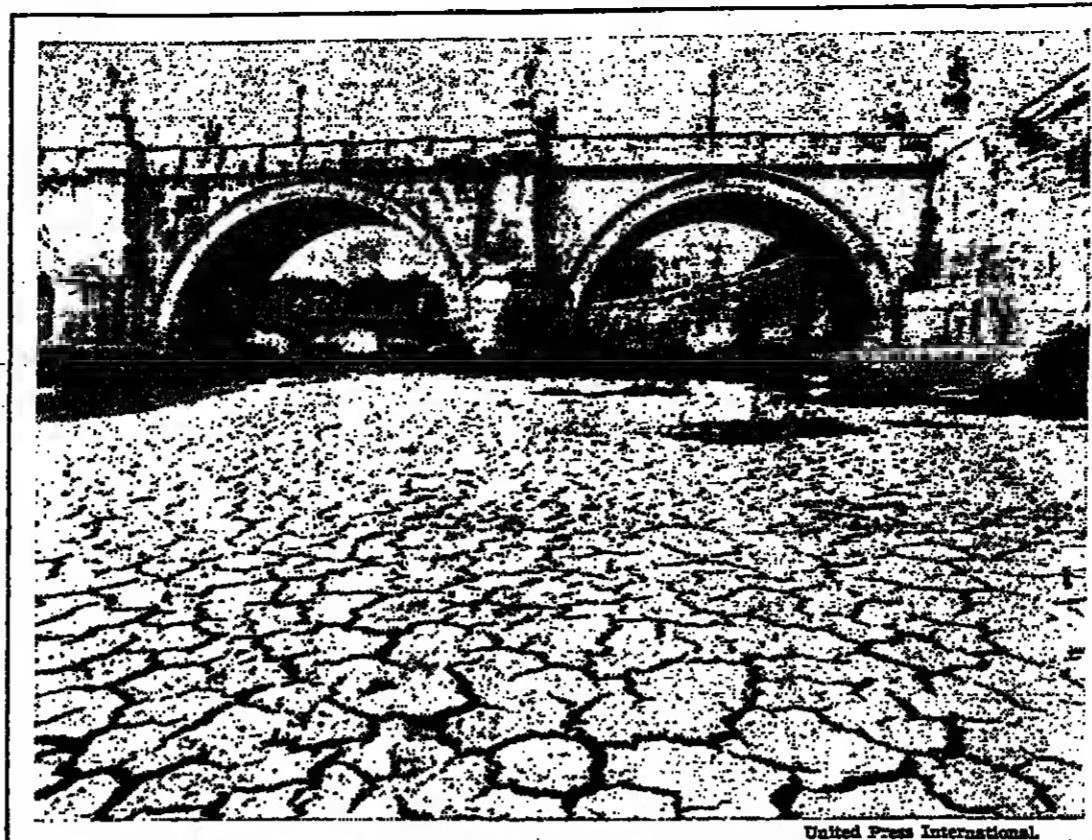
And today a new anti-Ky and anti-Minh daily newspaper, whose advent had been widely heralded by banners on the streets long before Gen. Minh pulled out of the campaign and confronted Mr. Thieu with the prospect of a meaningless election, hit the newsstands.

Its headline was "General Ky Likes Only Sexy Dances," and it had a picture of Mrs. Ky smiling at an American Navy admiral, William F. Bringe, who departed Southeast Asian waters long ago.

The Office of Emergency Preparedness released the text of the regulations drawn to implement the freeze. Immediately, Rep. Andrew Jacobs, D., Ind., asked the OEP to explain why stock prices have been allowed to increase in the face of a portion of the President's executive order forbidding any form of higher "transaction prices."

Increasing individual tax relief by an unspecified amount and postponing the increase in the social security tax rate scheduled to take effect next January.

Substituting the investment tax credit for the liberalized depreciation schedules, rather than adding the new benefit on top.



LACK OF ACQUA—On Saturday, after a long heat spell without any rain, the bed of Rome's Tiber River looked like a parched desert land or, better still, a giant mosaic. The dome of St. Peter's can be seen through bridge's arch at right.

Texas, Union Democrats Attack Nixon Plan Map Fight on As Too Late, Hurting Workers Wage Freeze

(Continued from Page 1) —and I am cognizant that George Meany [president of the AFL-CIO] represents over one million workers...

The sources said that while West Germany's political "presence" in West Berlin is to be somewhat diminished by the agreement, basic activities of the federal government will continue there.

Specifically, plenary sessions of Bonn's Bundestag (lower house of parliament) are to be barred from West Berlin, but smaller groups of Bonn parliamentarians will be allowed to convene.

The federal president and chancellor will also be permitted to come to West Berlin as long as they perform no "constitutional acts" there.

A number of federal offices, including the federal insurance authority, will remain in West Berlin.

Another important link between Bonn and West Berlin, the use of federal German passports by its citizens, is to be upheld.

And today a new anti-Ky and anti-Minh daily newspaper, whose advent had been widely heralded by banners on the streets long before Gen. Minh pulled out of the campaign and confronted Mr. Thieu with the prospect of a meaningless election, hit the newsstands.

Its headline was "General Ky Likes Only Sexy Dances," and it had a picture of Mrs. Ky smiling at an American Navy admiral, William F. Bringe, who departed Southeast Asian waters long ago.

The Office of Emergency Preparedness released the text of the regulations drawn to implement the freeze. Immediately, Rep. Andrew Jacobs, D., Ind., asked the OEP to explain why stock prices have been allowed to increase in the face of a portion of the President's executive order forbidding any form of higher "transaction prices."

Increasing individual tax relief by an unspecified amount and postponing the increase in the social security tax rate scheduled to take effect next January.

Substituting the investment tax credit for the liberalized depreciation schedules, rather than adding the new benefit on top.

The Democrats warned that the 10 percent surcharge on imported products, while effective in the area of balance of payments deficit, "might easily be retained for purely protectionist reasons."

Such action, the party predicted, could result in "increasing the cost of consumer items, serving as a shield for inefficient American business and possibly igniting a world trade war where other nations retaliate against U.S. imports."

The national committee policy statement also included comments from a number of Democratic leaders, including most of the potential 1972 candidates, who were generally critical of the President's program.

Only those from Sen. Mike Mansfield, the Senate majority leader, and Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, the House Ways and Means chairman, expressed general approval of the Nixon economic package, and both of them implied that he had waited too long.

They said Japan's attitude was that international cooperation was necessary to solve the problems and no one country should be required to make the sacrifice— an apparent warning against American pressure for revaluation of the yen, now officially fixed at 360 to the dollar.

The officials also ruled out floating of the yen, allowing it to find its own, natural level against the dollar, saying that this would be tantamount to a revaluation, and would be a process requiring a much longer time period, during which uncertainty would continue.

Finance Ministry sources tonight also denied reports in Tokyo and Washington that Japan was demanding a dollar devaluation as part of such a settlement.

They said Japan's attitude was that international cooperation was necessary to solve the problems and no one country should be required to make the sacrifice— an apparent warning against American pressure for revaluation of the yen, now officially fixed at 360 to the dollar.

The officials also ruled out floating of the yen, allowing it to find its own, natural level against the dollar, saying that this would be tantamount to a revaluation, and would be a process requiring a much longer time period, during which uncertainty would continue.

Texas, Union Democrats Attack Nixon Plan Map Fight on As Too Late, Hurting Workers Wage Freeze

(Continued from Page 1) —and I am cognizant that George Meany [president of the AFL-CIO] represents over one million workers...

The sources said that while West Germany's political "presence" in West Berlin is to be somewhat diminished by the agreement, basic activities of the federal government will continue there.

Specifically, plenary sessions of Bonn's Bundestag (lower house of parliament) are to be barred from West Berlin, but smaller groups of Bonn parliamentarians will be allowed to convene.

The federal president and chancellor will also be permitted to come to West Berlin as long as they perform no "constitutional acts" there.

A number of federal offices, including the federal insurance authority, will remain in West Berlin.

Another important link between Bonn and West Berlin, the use of federal German passports by its citizens, is to be upheld.

And today a new anti-Ky and anti-Minh daily newspaper, whose advent had been widely heralded by banners on the streets long before Gen. Minh pulled out of the campaign and confronted Mr. Thieu with the prospect of a meaningless election, hit the newsstands.

Its headline was "General Ky Likes Only Sexy Dances," and it had a picture of Mrs. Ky smiling at an American Navy admiral, William F. Bringe, who departed Southeast Asian waters long ago.

The Office of Emergency Preparedness released the text of the regulations drawn to implement the freeze. Immediately, Rep. Andrew Jacobs, D., Ind., asked the OEP to explain why stock prices have been allowed to increase in the face of a portion of the President's executive order forbidding any form of higher "transaction prices."

Increasing individual tax relief by an unspecified amount and postponing the increase in the social security tax rate scheduled to take effect next January.

Substituting the investment tax credit for the liberalized depreciation schedules, rather than adding the new benefit on top.

The Democrats warned that the 10 percent surcharge on imported products, while effective in the area of balance of payments deficit, "might easily be retained for purely protectionist reasons."

Such action, the party predicted, could result in "increasing the cost of consumer items, serving as a shield for inefficient American business and possibly igniting a world trade war where other nations retaliate against U.S. imports."

The national committee policy statement also included comments from a number of Democratic leaders, including most of the potential 1972 candidates, who were generally critical of the President's program.

Only those from Sen. Mike Mansfield, the Senate majority leader, and Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, the House Ways and Means chairman, expressed general approval of the Nixon economic package, and both of them implied that he had waited too long.

They said Japan's attitude was that international cooperation was necessary to solve the problems and no one country should be required to make the sacrifice— an apparent warning against American pressure for revaluation of the yen, now officially fixed at 360 to the dollar.

The officials also ruled out floating of the yen, allowing it to find its own, natural level against the dollar, saying that this would be tantamount to a revaluation, and would be a process requiring a much longer time period, during which uncertainty would continue.

Finance Ministry sources tonight also denied reports in Tokyo and Washington that Japan was demanding a dollar devaluation as part of such a settlement.

They said Japan's attitude was that international cooperation was necessary to solve the problems and no one country should be required to make the sacrifice— an apparent warning against American pressure for revaluation of the yen, now officially fixed at 360 to the dollar.

The officials also ruled out floating of the yen, allowing it to find its own, natural level against the dollar, saying that this would be tantamount to a revaluation, and would be a process requiring a much longer time period, during which uncertainty would continue.

End of Protectionism, Too Japanese Says Revaluation Is Only One of U.S. Demands

TOKYO, Aug. 22 (Reuters)—There were strong indications tonight that revaluation of its currency is only part of the price required from Japan for an end to the international monetary crisis.

Japanese bankers and businessmen have been urging the government to let the yen float or to revalue it upward in return for removal of the ten percent import surcharge imposed by the United States as part of its tough program to protect the dollar.

But Japan's ambassador in Washington, Nobuhiko Ushiba, who returned home tonight for urgent talks with the government, told reporters that the United States does not regard revaluation as the only precondition for withdrawing the surcharge.

Finance Ministry sources said the Americans are proposing, through bilateral talks, a package deal that would settle all outstanding economic problems between the two countries.

This, the sources said, would include not only a change in currency parities, but removal by the Tokyo government of barriers that Japan set up in the postwar period to protect its industries from foreign financial capital and imports.

Japan has removed many of these but there is considerable American resentment that many of the sectors of the economy most attractive to Americans are still restricted.

The financial and import restrictions, plus a flood of low-priced Japanese goods into the United States, is blamed by American officials for a deficit of \$1.2 billion in two-way trade last year.

Prior to President Nixon's measures last Sunday, there were firm indications that the figure would double in Japan's favor this year.

Japan, however, has dug in against revaluation and is pressing for international settlement of the monetary problems.

Finance Ministry officials tonight denied reports in Tokyo and Washington that Japan was demanding a dollar devaluation as part of such a settlement.

They said Japan's attitude was that international cooperation was necessary to solve the problems and no one country should be required to make the sacrifice— an apparent warning against American pressure for revaluation of the yen, now officially fixed at 360 to the dollar.

The officials also ruled out floating of the yen, allowing it to find its own, natural level against the dollar, saying that this would be tantamount to a revaluation, and would be a process requiring a much longer time period, during which uncertainty would continue.

Finance Ministry sources tonight also denied reports in Tokyo and Washington that Japan was demanding a dollar devaluation as part of such a settlement.

They said Japan's attitude was that international cooperation was necessary to solve the problems and no one country should be required to make the sacrifice— an apparent warning against American pressure for revaluation of the yen, now officially fixed at 360 to the dollar.

The officials also ruled out floating of the yen, allowing it to find its own, natural level against the dollar, saying that this would be tantamount to a revaluation, and would be a process requiring a much longer time period, during which uncertainty would continue.

Finance Ministry sources tonight also denied reports in Tokyo and Washington that Japan was demanding a dollar devaluation as part of such a settlement.

They said Japan's attitude was that international cooperation was necessary to solve the problems and no one country should be required to make the sacrifice— an apparent warning against American pressure for revaluation of the yen, now officially fixed at 360 to the dollar.

The officials also ruled out floating of the yen, allowing it to find its own, natural level against the dollar, saying that this would be tantamount to a revaluation, and would be a process requiring a much longer time period, during which uncertainty would continue.

Finance Ministry sources tonight also denied reports in Tokyo and Washington that Japan was demanding a dollar devaluation as part of such a settlement.

They said Japan's attitude was that international cooperation was necessary to solve the problems and no one country should be required to make the sacrifice— an apparent warning against American pressure for revaluation of the yen, now officially fixed at 360 to the dollar.

The officials also ruled out floating of the yen, allowing it to find its own, natural level against the dollar, saying that this would be tantamount to a revaluation, and would be a process requiring a much longer time period, during which uncertainty would continue.

Finance Ministry sources tonight also denied reports in Tokyo and Washington that Japan was demanding a dollar devaluation as part of such a settlement.

number of aspects that have to be worked out to bring about world trade balance.

Mr. Halaby said the key issue facing both nations was bringing about a balance of trade.

Japanese bankers and businessmen have been urging the government to let the yen float or to revalue it upward in return for removal of the ten percent import surcharge imposed by the United States as part of its tough program to protect the dollar.

This, the sources said, would include not only a change in currency parities, but removal by the Tokyo government of barriers that Japan set up in the postwar period to protect its industries from foreign financial capital and imports.

Japan has removed many of these but there is considerable American resentment that many of the sectors of the economy most attractive to Americans are still restricted.

The financial and import restrictions, plus a flood of low-priced Japanese goods into the United States, is blamed by American officials for a deficit of \$1.2 billion in two-way trade last year.

Prior to President Nixon's measures last Sunday, there were firm indications that the figure would double in Japan's favor this year.

Japan, however, has dug in against revaluation and is pressing for international settlement of the monetary problems.

Finance Ministry officials tonight denied reports in Tokyo and Washington that Japan was demanding a dollar devaluation as part of such a settlement.

They said Japan's attitude was that international cooperation was necessary to solve the problems and no one country should be required to make the sacrifice— an apparent warning against American pressure for revaluation of the yen, now officially fixed at 360 to the dollar.

The officials also ruled out floating of the yen, allowing it to find its own, natural level against the dollar, saying that this would be tantamount to a revaluation, and would be a process requiring a much longer time period, during which uncertainty would continue.

Finance Ministry sources tonight also denied reports in Tokyo and Washington that Japan was demanding a dollar devaluation as part of such a settlement.

They said Japan's attitude was that international cooperation was necessary to solve the problems and no one country should be required to make the sacrifice— an apparent warning against American pressure for revaluation of the yen, now officially fixed at 360 to the dollar.

The officials also ruled out floating of the yen, allowing it to find its own, natural level against the dollar, saying that this would be tantamount to a revaluation, and would be a process requiring a much longer time period, during which uncertainty would continue.

Finance Ministry sources tonight also denied reports in Tokyo and Washington that Japan was demanding a dollar devaluation as part of such a settlement.

They said Japan's attitude was that international cooperation was necessary to solve the problems and no one country should be required to make the sacrifice— an apparent warning against American pressure for revaluation of the yen, now officially fixed at 360 to the dollar.

The officials also ruled out floating of the yen, allowing it to find its own, natural level against the dollar, saying that this would be tantamount to a revaluation, and would be a process requiring a much longer time period, during which uncertainty would continue.

Finance Ministry sources tonight also denied reports in Tokyo and Washington that Japan was demanding a dollar devaluation as part of such a settlement.

They said Japan's attitude was that international cooperation was necessary to solve the problems and no one country should be required to make the sacrifice— an apparent warning against American pressure for revaluation of the yen, now officially fixed at 360 to the dollar.

The officials also ruled out floating of the yen, allowing it to find its own, natural level against the dollar, saying that this would be tantamount to a revaluation, and would be a process requiring a much longer time period, during which uncertainty would continue.

Finance Ministry sources tonight also denied reports in Tokyo and Washington that Japan was demanding a dollar devaluation as part of such a settlement.

They said Japan's attitude was that international cooperation was necessary to solve the problems and no one country should be required to make the sacrifice— an apparent warning against American pressure for revaluation of the yen, now officially fixed at 360 to the dollar.

Bonn Plans Law Penalizing Noise And Air Pollution

BONN, Aug. 22 (UPI)—Air pollution and noise will be punishable by either heavy fines or ten years' imprisonment under the terms of a law the government Friday asked parliament to approve.

Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher told a news conference West Germany today would become the first European country to carry out a 1968 demand by the Council of Europe that governments restrict air pollution and noise.

For the first time, all industrial sources of air pollution and noise will be registered, Mr. Genscher said.

The law will permit the government to set maximum noise levels for everything down to and including motor-assisted bicycles and lawn mowers, the minister said.

The law will permit the government to set maximum noise levels for everything down to and including motor-assisted bicycles and lawn mowers, the minister said.

The law will permit the government to set maximum noise levels for everything down to and including motor-assisted bicycles and lawn mowers, the minister said.

The law will permit the government to set maximum noise levels for everything down to and including motor-assisted bicycles and lawn mowers, the minister said.

The law will permit the government to set maximum noise levels for everything down to and including motor-assisted bicycles and lawn mowers, the minister said.

The law will permit the government to set maximum noise levels for everything down to and including motor-assisted bicycles and lawn mowers, the minister said.

The law will permit the government to set maximum noise levels for everything down to and including motor-assisted bicycles and lawn mowers, the minister said.

The law will permit the government to set maximum noise levels for everything down to and including motor-assisted bicycles and lawn mowers, the minister said.

The law will permit the government to set maximum noise levels for everything down to and including motor-assisted bicycles and lawn mowers, the minister said.

The law will permit the government to set maximum noise levels for everything down to and including motor-assisted bicycles and lawn mowers, the minister said.

The law will permit the government to set maximum noise levels for everything down to and including motor-assisted bicycles and lawn mowers, the minister said.

The law will permit the government to set maximum noise levels for everything down to and including motor-assisted bicycles and lawn mowers, the minister said.

The law will permit the government to set maximum noise levels for everything down to and including motor-assisted bicycles and lawn mowers, the minister said.



Drooland Castle

You'll live like a king in our castle in Ireland. Drooland Castle, ancient home of Irish royalty, is now a luxury hotel. Just 2 miles from Shannon Airport. Drooland offers comprehensive sporting facilities on its 1500 acres of grounds, superb cuisine and complete relaxation in historic surroundings.

Open until November 1st. For reservations write to: Drooland Castle, Newmarket-on-Fergus, County Clare, Ireland. Telephone: Shannon 7144. Telex: Shannon 7144. Telex: Shannon 7144.

Alan McAfee MENS SHOES 38 DOVER ST. PICCADILLY 493 1771

Chinacraft and crystal specialists. The widest selection of English fine bone china, crystal, figurines and giftware. Illustrated catalogue on request.

499 Oxford Street, Marble Arch, London, W. 1. 50 Brompton Road, S.W. 3. & 7-11 Burlington Arcade, W. 1.

WATCH OUT FOR Shopping in Spain ON TUESDAYS and Travelers Guide to Vienna and Travelers Guide to Paris ON THURSDAYS

Tax Free USED Cars With 3 months guarantee. Delivery any place. Registration/delivery within 1 hour. (Also new cars.)

TAX-FREE CARS all makes and models with U.S. or EUROPEAN specs AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY. Purchase/re-purchase plan call: 235-18-86 or write to: FRANCE AUTO JET POB 118 - 94-ORLY AIRPORT

INTERCARS Tax-free new & used cars and motorcycles. All makes, all models. Brno, 223-9426, 224-8774/94.

WHY PAY MORE to ship your car or baggage? 25 years experience of worldwide services. CARGO INTL. CAR SHIPPING 28 Ave. Opéra, Paris, Tel.: 462.58.36.

ALL NEW CARS TAX-FREE SALES. Fast delivery of U.S. and European models. Rental insurance shipping. Automobiles MAAS & CO. AUTOMOBILES 64 Spaldingstrasse, 3 HAMBURG 1. West Germany. Tel.: (0411) 243438 & 243501. Frankfurt/Main, Hamburg Allee 96. Tel.: 710107.

EURAUTO HOLLAND for tax free cars with most U.S.A. specifications at stock. Try us for price, speed and shipping.

TRANSOL CAR SALES TAX FREE CARS. Insurance ANY MAKE. shipment in all destinations. Hollandstraat 22, THE HAGUE, HOLLAND. Telephone: 39 99 77.

Flowers for your Mother. Sent worldwide by florists displaying this emblem.

CHUNN Perfumes. 43 Rue Richer, PARIS. Tel.: 42.62.62/64.

SALE OF HAUTE COUTURE MODELS WITH LABELS. Always from the latest collections. Tax free. Fashion alterations. CABESSA 123 Rue La Boétie (near) 4th Floor on the left (Open every day, except Sundays).

Taiwan Cuts More Ties. TAIPEI, Aug. 22 (Reuters)—Nationalist China Friday broke off diplomatic relations with Sierra Leone because of the West African nation's recognition of Communist China earlier this week.

Earth Tremors in Italy. VARAZZE, Italy, Aug. 22 (Reuters)—Two earth tremors early yesterday brought hundreds of people rushing into the streets of Varazze, but police reported no injuries and only minor damage.

Polish Deputy Editor Is Found Murdered. WARSAW, Aug. 22 (Reuters)—Jan Gerhard, Polish writer, commentator and deputy to the Polish Sejm (parliament), was found murdered in his apartment today, the official news agency PAP reported. It gave no details.

Mark Lane Arrested In Anti-War Protest. BOISE, Idaho, Aug. 22 (UPI)—Author Mark Lane and eight other persons were arrested on charges of disturbing the peace Friday for staging a noisy anti-war protest at a motel where Gen. William Westmoreland was speaking.

China Assails U.S. Regime's Wage Freeze. HONG KONG, Aug. 22 (NYT)—In its first public comment on the new economic policies of the United States, Communist China described them today as "reactionary measures shifting the financial and economic crisis onto the workers."

Israeli Pound Is Devalued. (Continued from Page 1) menis, however, Israel's current annual balance of trade deficit, even after tourist earnings are calculated, is \$1.4 billion. This is made up by loans and transfers.

Israeli Pound Is Devalued. (Continued from Page 1) menis, however, Israel's current annual balance of trade deficit, even after tourist earnings are calculated, is \$1.4 billion

1969 Report Opposing SST Finally Made Public by U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (UPI).—The administration has quietly made public a secret report commissioned by President Nixon that recommended withdrawal from the SST prototype program in 1969.

The 18-page report of the Ad Hoc Subcommittee on the Review Committee was not revealed during the congressional battles that finally led to the defeat of appropriations for funding of the SST last March.

The committee of scientists headed by Richard L. Garwin, a physicist of the IBM Watson Laboratory in New York City,

concluded on March 30, 1969, that "we recommend the termination of the development contracts and the withdrawal of government support from the SST prototype program."

The findings of the committee ran counter to supporting arguments by the government's SST manager, William M. Magruder.

Conservation Groups

A copy of the report was made available to the press by the American Civil Liberties Union, Friends of the Earth and the Sierra Club. ACLU and the conservation organizations sued for release of the report under the Freedom of Information Act of 1968.

The U.S. District Court expected the report from disclosure because of presidential privilege, but was reversed by the U.S. Court of Appeals. The Justice Department decided last week against trying to keep the report classified, according to papers filed with the district court.

The report cited among other problems with the SST that the Boeing Co. had defaulted in 1969. It urged the government to drop support of the program, which would have brought estimated savings of \$47 million from costs inherent in the contract after April 15, 1969.

No Prestige Loss

The scientists also maintained that the United States would not lose prestige by discontinuing the SST.

The ad hoc committee also drew these conclusions:

• "On net, the balance-of-payments effects may be either positive or negative, but are likely to be small."

• "The sonic boom of the Boeing SST, of the (British-French) Concorde, and of the Soviet Tu-144 are all such that public reaction in the United States and in Europe will not allow their operation over land."

Trail of Money, Blood Leads to Holdup Suspect

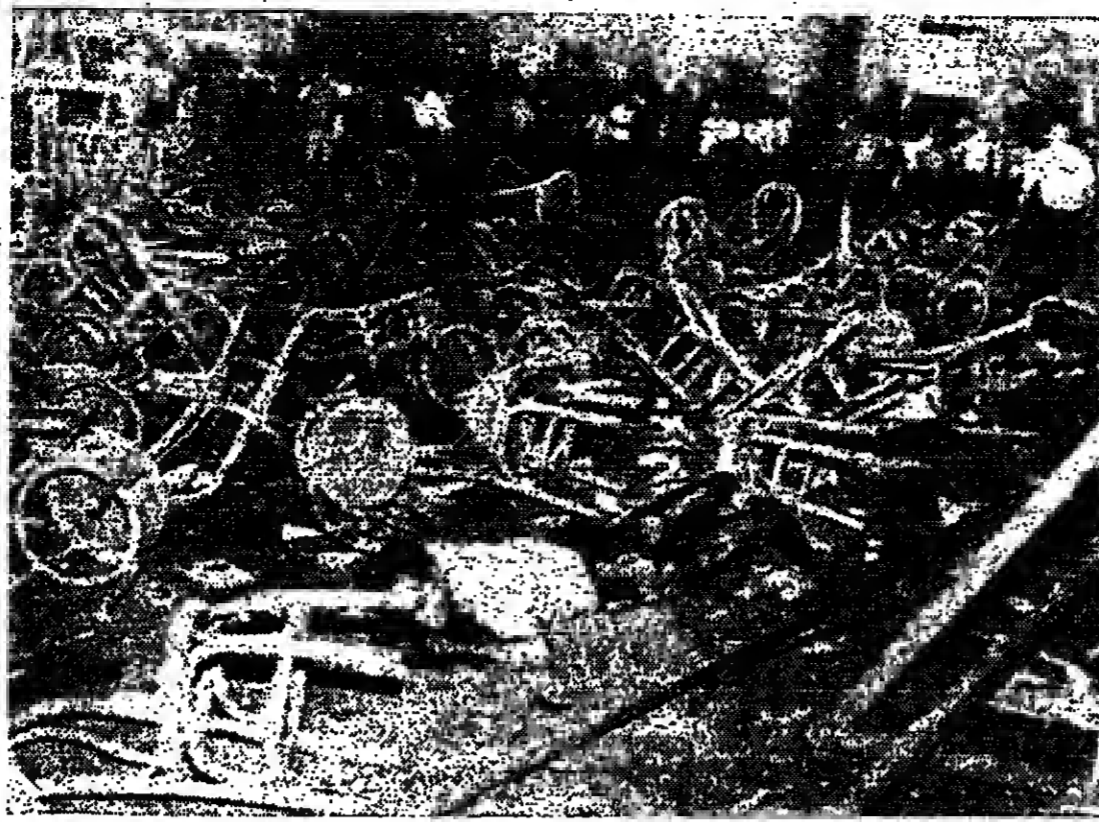
NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (UPI).—Police followed a trail of blood and money to a hospital last week and arrested a man suspected of taking \$1,700 at gunpoint from a bank.

As the robber was leaving a First National City Bank branch, he tried to shoot a guard. The guard shot the man in the cheek.

The man fled, blood spurting from his face. In the street, his foot bag broke and \$5, \$10 and \$20 bills trickled out.

Police followed the money and blood to a subway station, out an exit and to a hospital. At the hospital, they arrested Herman Wheeler, 28.

Of the stolen money, \$1,200 was recovered. The rest was apparently picked up by passersby.



BOMBED—A wounded man lies amid piles of overturned chairs directly in front of speaker's platform shattered by terrorist bombs in Manila Saturday night.

Mass Political Assassination Attempt Grenade Attack Kills 8, Injures 96 in Manila

MANILA, Aug. 22 (UPI).—A mass political assassination attempt left the Philippines in a state of shock today with some of the nation's best known opposition leaders fighting for their lives.

Two fragmentation grenades hurled during a Liberal party rally in a Manila square last night ripped through the crowded speaker's platform and into those pressed close to the stage.

Hospital and police authorities said eight persons were killed including a 5-year-old boy. The shrapnel wounded at least 96 persons, virtually the entire leadership of the opposition party, including all its eight candidates for the Nov. 9 senatorial election.

Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo cabled Philippine foreign envoys all over the world today and said Communist elements were believed responsible for the incident.

injuries were the Liberal party's candidate for mayor of Manila, Congressman Ramon Bagatiza and senatorial hopefuls Sen. Genaro Magsaysay, Sen. Eva Estrada Kalaw, Congressman John Osmeña, Sallipada Pandalum and Ramon Mitra and former Congressman Melanio Singson and Edgar U. Ibarde.

Party president Gerardo Roxas and his wife, Judy, also were hospitalized. From his bed, Mr. Roxas said he was holding President Marcos "personally responsible for the brutal and senseless carnage that took place in Plaza Miranda." He pledged to go through with the Nov. 9 elections.

The Liberal party's only major leader untouched by the grenades was Sen. Benigno Aquino, who made plans today to have other politicians campaign for the wounded candidates.

The Soledad Brothers' Story Begins, Ends in Prison Deaths

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (UPI).—In January, 1970, a fight broke out in a prison yard at the Soledad Correctional Training Facility, a state prison in California's lush Salinas Valley. Trying to quell the disturbance, a white guard shot and killed three inmates, all black.

The incident began a chain of events that eventually led to two trials that have become causes célèbres for black militants, white radicals and some liberals, who have protested the prosecution of the well-known activists, George J. Jackson, the other "Soledad Brothers" and Angela Davis.

Two days after the original Soledad incident, a Monterey County grand jury ruled that the deaths of the three inmates were "justifiable homicide." Hours after news of the decision reached the prison, a white guard was murdered, George Jackson was one of three black prisoners—the "Soledad Brothers"—charged with the crime.

Throughout the series of widely publicized incidents that led finally to his death yesterday in an attempt to escape from San Quentin prison, Jackson had served some 11 years in prison. In a recent interview, he said: "I can't live up to the expectations of prison life. I never will. The whole truth is that I would hope to escape."

Others who sustained serious

Both Miss Davis and the Soledad brothers are maintaining that the trials are illegitimate and acts of political repression by the government.

Miss Davis is being tried along with Ruchell Magee, 32, who was in the Marin County courtroom at the time of the shootout last year. Magee was named by a San Quentin official yesterday as having been involved in the attempted escape.

Jackson's book of letters was praised by many reviewers as a corrective statement of black rage. "This is one nigger who is positively displeased," he said of himself in one passage. "I'll never forgive, I'll never forget, and if I'm guilty of anything at all it's of not leaning on them hard enough. War without terms."

Strikers Picket At N.Y. Museum

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—Striking workers at the Museum of Modern Art here waved prints of the museum's collection of paintings as they demonstrated yesterday outside the building over the lay-off of 53 staff members.

The pickets—assistant curators, clerks, and waitresses—implored the public not to enter the museum. They were also protesting a cut in the number of temporary exhibitions at the museum brought about by the high cost of transport and insurance. The museum employs about 440 people.

Museum officials said the measures were "painful steps," the result of a \$1,325,000 deficit this year.

Prison Battle In California

(Continued from Page 1)

shot and the guard force was again in control of the prison.

He said that the two white prisoners killed were John Lynn 29, who was serving a term for robbery and was assigned as a kitchen worker, and Ronald L. Kane, 28, who was serving a sentence for escape with force.

When Jackson was shot, he had a .38-caliber revolver, Mr. Parks said.

Mr. Parks said the two white inmates and the guards had been killed by participants in the attempted escape. He did not know, he said, who killed whom.

He said that it was assumed that "somebody was out of his cell in the adjustment center." He said that it was also assumed that this prisoner had captured the guard on duty there and then released the others.

He was asked about a volley of shots that reporters heard fired at about 4 p.m. and he said this occurred when the prisoners who had been released from their cells in the adjustment center were herded out.

"If one of these men made a false move, he would have been dead and I wouldn't apologize," Mr. Parks said. "When you walk in and see your fellow officers in a pool of blood, it doesn't help your frame of mind."

Board Denies Hoffa's Third Bid for Parole

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (UPI).—Former Teamster president James Hoffa, 58, who has served four years and five months in the federal penitentiary, was denied parole Friday for the third time.

Chairman George J. Reed of the U.S. Board of Parole said Hoffa's case will be considered again in June, 1972, the date originally set last March when the board denied his second bid for parole.

U.S. Copter Crash Kills Pilot, 2 Hurt

BAD BRUECKENAU, West Germany, Aug. 22 (AP).—A U.S. Army helicopter pilot was killed and two others seriously injured when their aircraft hit high-tension wires and crashed yesterday near this north Bavarian town.

The accident came four days after a U.S. Army Chinook helicopter exploded and crashed in Bavaria, killing all 37 men aboard.

Moonquakes' Source Found To Be Deep Ocean of Storms

By Abigail Brett

HOUSTON, Aug. 22 (UPI).—The source of most of the quakes on the moon is a small region in the Ocean of Storms, 400 miles below the lunar surface.

"This is of great excitement to us at the same time that it is a puzzle," said Dr. Gary Latham, of Columbia University. "Quakes originate at great depth on earth, but how does this happen on the moon, which is four times smaller and where the internal pressures are a lot less?"

Scientists have known for almost two years that 80 percent of the quakes on the moon come from the same region, but this is the first time they have known the size and depth of the quake source.

The reason they now know the size and depth is that they now have three (Apollo-12, 14 and 15) seismometers on the moon, which lets them triangulate seismic signals and lets them pinpoint the source of the signals.

The region producing most of the moonquakes is a spot six miles across and 400 miles deep that lies between the Apollo-12 landing site, in the Ocean of Storms, and the Apollo-14 landing site, in the hills of Fra Mauro.

Middle of Perigee

A quake that lasted one hour in this region was recorded by all three seismometers Aug. 6, which was in the middle of perigee, or the time when the moon is closest to earth. Most moonquakes occur during perigee, which leads scientists to think that the tidal pull of the earth triggers the quakes.

They know that the quake source is small and at great depth, but we are at a loss to explain what the mechanism is that produces these moonquakes," Dr. Latham said.

No theory excludes the possibility that pockets of hot lava are still buried beneath the moon. If a hot mass of lava moved against solid rock, it would cause the crust to crack.

"Earth tides may be pumping magma toward rock on the moon the way tides pump water in the ocean," Dr. Latham said. "Magma is forced into pre-existing fractures and we have a moonquake."

B-52s Again Pounded in DMZ: U.S. Halts Observer-Copters

SAIGON, Aug. 22 (UPI).—U.S. B-52 bombers lashed North Vietnamese rocket and gun sites inside the Demilitarized Zone today and yesterday. Military spokesmen said a week of heavy fighting just below the border had cost the Communists at least 79 dead.

South Vietnamese spokesmen declined to disclose the number of government casualties in action along the DMZ defense line during the week but conservative estimates were that at least 100 men were killed and as many wounded.

The U.S. Command yesterday ordered the grounding of all American observation helicopters along the DMZ because of intense North Vietnamese anti-aircraft fire, military sources said. Four U.S. helicopters were shot down Friday.

U.S. military spokesmen said the B-52 target inside the southern sector of the DMZ today was "rocket ridge," a ridge line dotted with rocket, mortar and automatic weapons positions used to fire on a string of government outposts below the DMZ.

Military spokesmen in Phnom Penh reported today that Cambodian forces killed an estimated 100 Communist troops in fighting yesterday in the Andauing rubber plantation about 25 miles north of the capital. The spokesmen reported Cambodian losses of two dead and 15 wounded.

A 15,000-man Cambodian infantry task force backed by newly committed U.S. armored vehicles and supported by air strikes captured the village of Andauing, about six miles east of Highway 6, spokesmen said.

FBI Catches 25 In Anti-War Raids At 2 Draft Offices

CAMDEN, N.J., Aug. 22 (UPI).—FBI agents raided Selective Service offices here and in Buffalo, N.Y., during the night, seizing 25 anti-war activists—including two Roman Catholic priests and a Protestant minister—bent on destroying draft records. Many, including the priests, were caught "in the act," the FBI said today.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover issued a statement in Washington announcing the Camden raid, which netted 20 persons—eight in the Selective Service office, four in a churchyard across the street and eight in a home a block away.

Mr. Hoover said the eight suspects arrested in the draft office already had lowered several mail bags full of draft records from the fifth floor office in the Post Office Building.

The pre-dawn raid in Camden came only six hours after FBI agents and police in Buffalo, equipped with floodlights and a police dog, seized five other suspects alleged to have been rummaging federal offices housing local draft boards and an Army intelligence unit. The three men and two women were shoeless, had their faces blackened with charcoal and wore dark shirts and shorts.

FBI spokesmen refused to say how they knew the draft board invasions were under way. Asked if the raids in Camden and Buffalo were related, a spokesman said, "No comment."

Pentagon Topped Publicity Budget By \$14 Million

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (WP).—A General Accounting Office study released yesterday by Rep. Jonathan Bingham, D., N.Y., revealed that the Department of Defense last year spent about \$14 million more on publicity and information programs than its original budget of \$40 million called for.

The Pentagon's 1970 budget for public relations and information activities was set at \$40 million, but the GAO said an additional \$13.9 million was spent on publicity by the Office of Information for the Armed Services, the Air Force's Aerospace Audio-Visual Service, and military recruiting services.

Rep. Bingham, in requesting the study last July, 22, said: "Last year, Congress expressly prohibited DOD propaganda unless specifically authorized by Congress."

54 Nations Sign Charter on TV Satellite System

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (UPI).—Representatives of 54 nations signed a permanent charter for the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization in ceremonies at the State Department Friday.

Of the 54 signers, 51 were members of the 80-member interim Intelsat consortium. Three more of the original members are required for the two-thirds majority that will inaugurate the new agreement, which provides for the gradual relaxation of the United States' monopoly control of the world's satellite communications.

France, West Germany, Belgium and Mexico have declined so far to sign the agreement.

Arthur C. Clarke, the British scientist and writer and author of "2001: A Space Odyssey," who first outlined the prospect of satellite communications in a science fiction article in 1945, proclaimed the new agreement as "the first draft of the articles of federation of the United States of Earth."

"The engineering problems of bringing education, literacy, improved hygiene and agricultural techniques to every human being on this planet have now been solved," Mr. Clarke continued. "But of course, the technical problem is the easy one. Do we have the imagination and the statesmanship to use this new tool for the benefit of all mankind?" he asked. "Or will it be used merely to peddle detergents and propaganda?"

N.C. 'Miracle From God?'

Boy Without Eye Said to See With Socket, in X-Ray Vision

BLACK MOUNTAIN, N.C., Aug. 22 (UPI).—A photographer sent by the National Enquirer to check out reports of a 9-year-old boy being able to "see" with an empty eye socket said today that the boy has X-ray vision.

"It just sent chills up my spine," said Ewart Ball, a veteran freelance photographer.

The story of young David Pelleiter Jr. was disclosed last week by his father, a former religious broadcaster. The elder Pelleiter said the boy lost one eye in an accident three years ago, but was able to "see" through the socket.

"It is my feeling he may be seeing with his spiritual eye, his resurrected eye," said the father, who called it a "miracle from God."

An Asheville, N.C., doctor, among other witnesses, previously confirmed that the boy has the ability to see when his eyesocket is empty. "It usually is filled with a plastic eye."

Mr. Ball said he was assigned to conduct a private "test" of the boy to see if it was all a hoax.

Patch Was Used

Accompanied by Lewis Green, editor of the local weekly newspaper, Mr. Ball tested the boy privately in a room of the Pelleiter home. The photographer said a patch was placed over the good eye.

Mr. Ball said the boy was able to identify a flashlight in his camera, the flashlight, his comb, a fountain pen, money and words scribbled by Mr. Lewis on a note pad.

"And there was no mistake anywhere," he said. "Of course, the boy has to have it (the object) at approximately the right distance, which is between 3 and 20 inches, and it has to be well lighted."

Mr. Ball said that in conducting the tests "we found out the boy was seeing through the plastic eye he wore over his empty eye socket."

"So we experimented and found when we put the patch over the bad eye, he could see through the patch."

"So we said 'if he could see through these things, why couldn't he see through other things?'"

Mr. Ball said they held up a note pad and "held things such as my comb and a fountain pen behind it and of course he read the lettering and identified the objects behind the pad."

"So he not only can see with this empty eye socket, but he can see through objects," Mr. Ball deduced.

In another experiment, when Mr. Ball was asking the boy to identify his flashlight, the boy said he also saw a battery.

"He said he saw a battery and I said what kind and he spelled, 'It Was Wet!'"

"I didn't even know what kind of batteries were in my flashlight so I opened it up and sure enough, it was an Eveready battery. It was weird."

Mr. Ball said: "There's no doubt in my mind the boy is seeing—seeing better than the average person—with no eye at all. It's pretty amazing."

The photographer said he understood the boy was beginning to see things in other parts of the house. "Things like the shipping label on the back of the refrigerator."

"The boy's ability is getting stronger," he said. "He's only been doing this the past several weeks."

Mr. Ball said the boy has to wiggle his head around to get a line on what he's trying to see, but when he did identify something, it just sent chills up my spine."

Crowds Cheer Nixon At Finch Wedding

LA CANADA, Calif., Aug. 22 (AP).—President Nixon was surrounded in a crush of spectators Friday night when he arrived for the wedding of Maureen Finch, daughter of presidential counselor Robert H. Finch.

The crowd of hundreds jammed a street across from La Canada Presbyterian Church, whistling, cheering and applauding when the President, his wife and his daughter Julie Eisenhower arrived. Miss Finch, 29, a student at Occidental College, married John Shaw, 34, second-year law student at Loyola University in Los Angeles.

Mr. Finch and the President went across the street before the wedding to greet the crowd. They were quickly surrounded by screaming throngs and repeated to the church.

My Cup Runneth Over

NARBONNE, France, Aug. 22 (AP).—A fountain in the main square flowed with wine donated by wine growers during an annual wine festival here. Residents and tourists drank for free.

FROM ANTWERP BELGIUM

the

DIAMOND

for you

Now buy a Diamond at better than wholesale prices from a leading first-source firm located at the Diamond center of the world: Finest quality Diamonds at tremendous savings to you. Buy a Diamond for someone you love, gifts, investment or personal use! Write for free brochure or visit.

INTERNATIONAL DIAMOND SALES

diamond source. 51, boulevard antwerp — belgium tel: 02/31.52.85

ALL DIAMONDS ARE GUARANTEED

FREDDY

PERFUMES

GLOVES — BAGS — GIFTS

10 RUE AUJER, PARIS

SPECIAL EXPORT DISCOUNT

Phone: RIC. 78-08

For the electronic age

ETERNA SONIC

electronic precision timekeeping

MICHEL SWISS

PERFUMES — GLOVES

BAGS — TIES — GIFTS

SPECIAL EXPORT DISCOUNT

16 Rue de la Paix - PARIS

Tel: OPE. 80-36

an american brunch in Paris

bloody Mary • orange juice • pancakes and maple syrup • bacon and eggs • omelet • King-size club sandwich • hamburger on a bun • coffee, tea or milk

It's the liveliest restaurant in town, with all its different shops where you can find just about anything you're looking for.

drugstores publicis

• Champs Elysees (near the Arc de Triomphe) • St. Germain des Pres • La Defense (in the R.E.R. station) • Pub Renault (on the Champs Elysees) • and the newest of them all, Maitland, at the Rond Point des Champs Elysees.

Swinging every day from 9 AM until 2 AM

Come to the flavor of Marlboro

Second Wind

There were some comments, at the time Mr. Nixon announced his new economic policy, that he had wisely chosen to drop his blockbuster while Congress was on holiday. The effect of his timing, however, was to give the Democrats a chance to catch their second wind, to sample the atmosphere after the initial euphoria had abated somewhat, and to rebuild their case against the Nixon administration.

Since the President did, in substance, what the Democrats had been urging for many months, and with the legislative weapons they supplied, the Democrats were somewhat in the position of Mr. Wilson, in Britain, when the Conservatives opened the way into the Common Market. And the reaction of the Democratic high command was not unlike that of the Labor party executive: It was not what Mr. Nixon did to which they object now, but the way in which he did it.

One can discount the polemics launched against Mr. Nixon's dramaturgy by the Democratic National Committee—that is largely a matter of sour grapes, plus an attempt to capitalize on the kind of criticism of the Nixon techniques that was highlighted in "The Selling of a President." And the committee was well within its debating rights in scoring Mr. Nixon's delay in assuming that control of the economy the Democrats had asked for. The committee is on dangerous ground, however, when it scores the Nixon plan as evidence of the administration's "contempt for the welfare of the average working American," when it adopts George Meany's denunciation of

the move, and when it asserts that "it is the consumer who needs to be stimulated."

One can still hope that the national committee's bias was designed primarily for the campaign of 1972, and not for the looming battle of 1971. What Congress must do is come to grips with the realities of the economic situation, try to work out glaring inequities resulting from the wage freeze, and establish long-term controls that have some promise of being effective. But this cannot be done by punching so many holes in wage ceilings as to make price ceilings completely porous. It certainly cannot be done by encouraging the defiant attitude of Mr. Meany and so many other labor leaders.

The danger is that the Democrats in Congress will do what they have done to other aspects of Mr. Nixon's domestic program (including welfare reform): Kill inflationary controls by criticizing details without substituting a program that is politically or economically feasible. The temptation will be all the greater because of labor's public stand. The consumer can very easily be stimulated by increased wages—that is what inflation is all about. But, as the Democratic National Committee correctly points out, inflation is a cause of the dollar crisis, and higher wages will price America increasingly out of world markets, or drive it behind a tariff wall. Tax inequities in the Nixon program can be ironed out—and should be. But one is entitled to suspect that what Mr. Meany and, by extension, the Democratic leadership, really wants is painless controls over wages—which can only be, in fact, no controls at all.

The Vietnamese Election

Big Minh's withdrawal from the South Vietnamese presidential race has drained the significance from an election that in recent months had come to seem a major potential conduit to take the United States out of the war. This is so regardless of whether the United States may have succeeded in pulling off the humiliating feat of persuading Vice-President Ky, whom Mr. Thieu had previously maneuvered out of the race, to clamber back in through a technical window pried open for him by Ambassador Bunker. At the moment, Marshal Ky says he has not decided what he will do. But whichever way it goes, the fact remains: It would be impossible to take a run by him seriously, so clear and heavy would be the American fingerprints on his candidacy. It is a nice question whether the election might be more or less a farce with him in it.

In fact, the sequence adds up to a genuine tragedy. For a contest with at least the appearance of being fairly fought would have had two welcome results. It would have provided the South Vietnamese with a leader with a claim to a popular mandate. And it would have allowed Mr. Nixon to assert that the United States had finally accomplished its mission to let the people of South Vietnam choose their own future. On precisely that assertion, of course, Mr. Nixon could have ended direct American participation in the war, perhaps by direct negotiation in Paris, perhaps by some other procedure peculiar to Vietnam. But instead of relief he has a scandal. And while the political impact of it doubtless will be dulled for a time by the excitement of other events and the absence of Congress, the full impact of it is bound to gather in pretty short order, as the full impact of all our successive misfortunes in Vietnam has always gathered.

The squat, ugly fact is that the United States has been whipsawed once again by the contradictions inherent in its Vietnam policy for a decade. "Stability" demanded support for President Thieu, who after all is not only running for re-election but

fighting a war, and meanwhile disposing of all the powers his office and our support have put in his hands. "Self-determination" demanded that the United States make possible a fair political challenge to him. Big Minh apparently wanted the United States to act on certain egregious examples of rigging by President Thieu, but Mr. Nixon chose instead to hunker down behind his slogan of "complete neutrality" and to let the Minh request pass him by. "Complete neutrality" toward a political situation so heavily dominated by President Thieu could only mean a silent American vote for him. Gen. Minh decided not to lend himself to a charade and withdrew.

When one then goes on to apply the Nixon standard of "complete neutrality" to American efforts to chivvy Marshal Ky into putting up a show candidacy against President Thieu, well that standard disintegrates, leaving only an undisguised spectacle of American manipulation in behalf of a Saigon strongman. "Self-determination," indeed.

Whether the other political forces in South Vietnam will accept the continuing shadow play is impossible to say at this remove. Our own firm belief is, however, that the United States cannot forever hinge its own decisions to vagaries of politics in Saigon, least of all to the vagaries of one politician. A passably fair election offered Washington one set of possibilities of ending its role in the war. But now, obviously, the United States must consider another set, premised on President Thieu's continuance at the helm of a personal military regime in Saigon. Exploiting, to be sure, American dependence on him, President Thieu has chosen a strongman's role. And now the United States has deprived itself of any choice but to let him play it—alone: President Thieu has in a very real sense "Vietnamized" the Vietnam elections, thereby relieving the United States of responsibility for the outcome. The case for expeditious American withdrawal has never been more conclusive.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Cutback in Europe

As a direct consequence of the American monetary crisis, a significant reduction of U.S. forces in Europe is now virtually ineluctable within less than a year. President Nixon himself admits this now. He even informed the leaders of the Senate and the House of this yesterday. Sen. Mansfield could not resist the pleasure of betraying the secret, which is quite understandable since the new intentions of the President constitute for him the triumph of a policy which he has steadfastly advocated for nearly nine years.

Mr. Nixon undoubtedly did not believe three months ago that he would be led so rapidly to take such drastic measures in

defense of the dollar as those he announced Sunday night. Indeed, as he told the congressional leaders, the President does not yet appear to have made up his mind to act very hastily as far as the reduction of American forces in Europe is concerned.

Does he hope to use the period which he accords himself in this field to negotiate a "mutual and balanced reduction" with the Soviets? This would be an additional reason for him to visit Moscow, after his visit to Peking, as he himself suggested in his news conference a fortnight ago. But have the Soviets still any interest whatsoever in negotiating in a field where they are now virtually certain to obtain what they wish without having to give anything in exchange? —From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

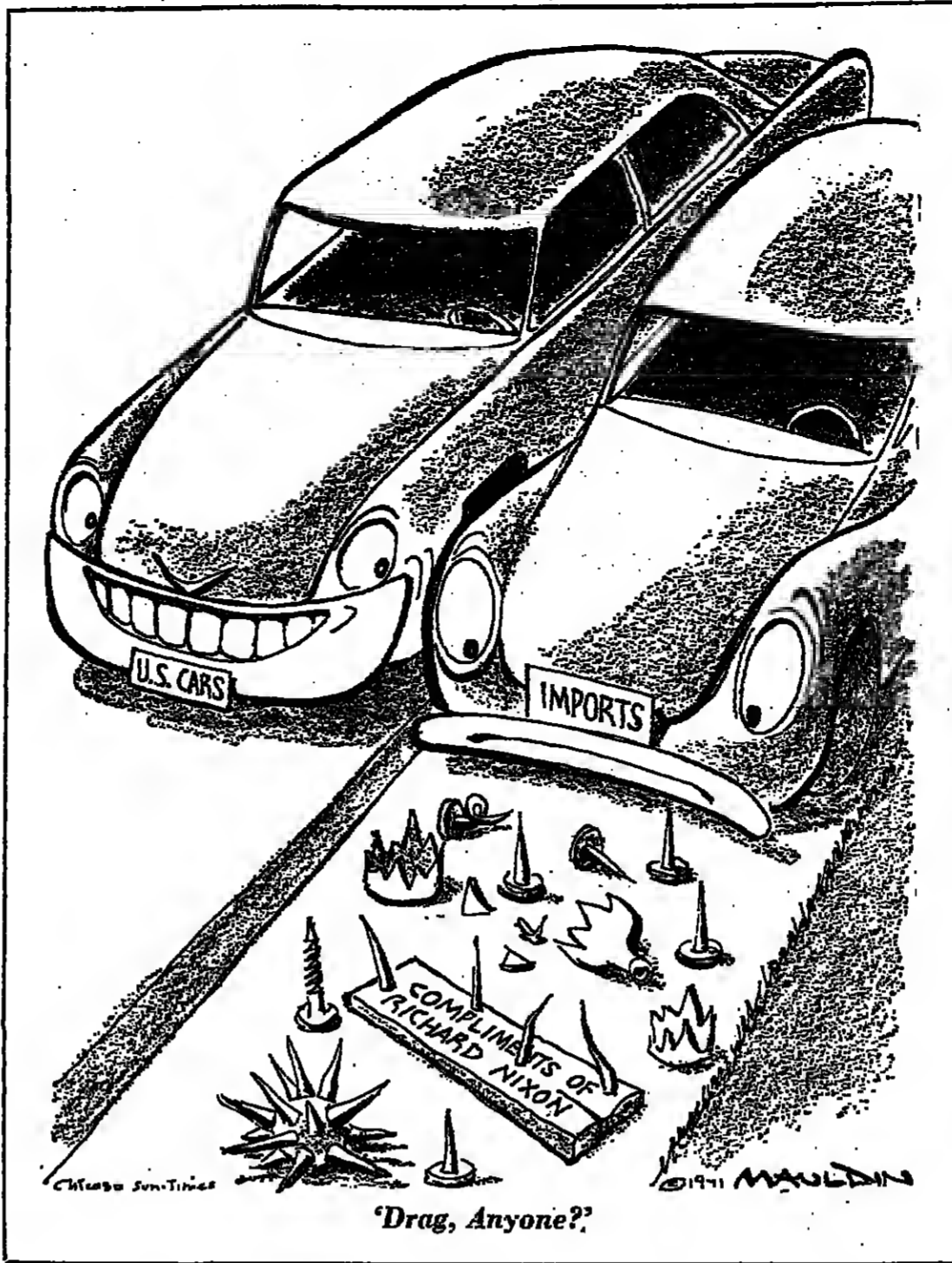
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 23, 1896
BERLIN.—The Courts of Saxony and Bavaria have intervened in the Constitutional conflict. Kaiser Wilhelm appears more determined than ever to remain absolute master of his army. In proposing a toast yesterday at the mess of the 3rd Guard Regiment, His Majesty said, in concluding: "I trust that if I call upon you to do battle you will know how to die for me with the same loyal devotion that your fathers had for my grandfather." This meaning is clear, is it not?

Fifty Years Ago

August 23, 1921
LAHORE.—With wheat costing twice as much as it did a year ago, and food prices going up daily, grave anxiety is felt in Government circles throughout India. The population is becoming restless and Government action is being urged. The poor and middle classes are especially hard hit. The situation at Amritsar is reported to be particularly bad. The Government says it is doing everything in its power to control the situation and see that people



"Drag, Anyone?"

Shadow in the White House

By C. L. Sulzberger

ATHENS—One link between President Nixon and his principal foreign policy adviser, Henry Kissinger, is their joint respect for the late General de Gaulle. Each entertained particularly high regard for the great Frenchman who was by no means a popular U.S. prejudice and before they had ever met each other.

Kissinger began his public service career as an adviser on nuclear policy during the Kennedy administration. In 1963, he resigned in disagreement over De Gaulle's project for a French nuclear force. He said it was impossible to argue in favor of theories he opposed, and he thought the general was right. Later Kissinger became an adviser to Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York and joined Nixon at the President's request right after he was elected.

Nixon's own admiration for De Gaulle started while he was Vice-President, continued when he was out of office, and persisted as chief executive. He visited the general in 1969 shortly before the latter resigned and retired. De Gaulle then told Nixon it was easier for the United States to leave Vietnam than it had been for France to leave Algeria, with its large French population. Nixon thought the general right and observed that had he been in his place, he would probably have done the same thing. De Gaulle saw the way history was going and knew withdrawal was inevitable; therefore he carried it out with vision and courage.

A few days before Nixon's arrival in Paris I called on De Gaulle and asked him if, now that there was a new administration in Washington and he was personally acquainted with its leader, he thought this might improve Franco-American relations. De Gaulle's Reply
His answer was: "I think this process had already begun before President Johnson left office. . . . The tendency toward rapprochement had begun while Johnson still was President and for natural reasons. But now it is even easier to further this tendency because of developments. It is not a question of Presidents, of Johnson or Nixon, but of the problems posed. "For us the principal question between our countries was NATO. But now that is all over. Now it is no longer a subject for discussion as far as we are concerned. . . . Then there was Vietnam. But President Johnson started negotiations while he was still in office. The negotiations are bound to go on for a very long time. That is inevitable. But it has started, and in the end, it will lead to peace. "There is no reason for major differences between us now. Our problems are on the road to regulation. Of course, there is the question of the Middle East. We have not been in accord with you on this since 1967 [the six-day war]. We agree that Israel should exist and should be a state—but not in an exaggerated way. The situation in the Middle East is not good today and it is not soluble along the lines Israel wishes. On this subject perhaps Nixon can draw closer to our policy. "And then there is the monetary affair. . . . We must have an impartial international monetary system. But this is an eventual matter and it is not acute at this

moment. . . . The question of the ultimate reform is not a burning subject today even if it has great significance. . . .

Russian Problem

And there is another aspect to the whole problem—namely relationships with Russia. Little by little you are becoming more like us in your view. Like us, you don't want to have them submerge Europe but you are beginning to see that it is useful to develop practical contacts such as those we started. You will follow the same path that we have been following because that is the practical approach."

This calm, long-range, conceptual approach commends itself to both Nixon and Kissinger, who see policy as a whole and who try also to foresee world and national requirements a few years hence. Thus, Nixon has instituted a "Vietnamization" program that combines the aims of U.S. withdrawal and prevention of a South Vietnamese collapse.

He has reinforced his position by initiating approaches to China as De Gaulle did in 1964. There are hints that the general's forecasts concerning American policy in the Middle East are not wholly wrong and, although this was not well known, one of Nixon's keenest intentions for long has been to further world monetary reform.

One must not undervalue the picture but there is no doubt that the methodology of De Gaulle and his approach to the formulation of policy was admirably noted years ago by the two chief architects of American diplomacy today.

A View From Shanghai

By James Reston

SHANGHAI.—In the present delicate state of Chinese-American relations, one of the problems is that the few Americans who are permitted to visit here are not qualified to judge or even understand many of the things they are shown. China's use of needles instead of drugs as anesthetics in major surgery is only one illustration of the problem, but pending the day when experts are allowed to come back to China, the amateurs will have to report as best they can.

My wife and I spent four hours last week at the Hun Shan hospital in the middle of Shanghai. This was formerly the Chinese Red Cross hospital and it is now the center of experimentation with acupuncture in Chinese brain surgery. We are properly sterilized and not only allowed into the operating theater, but urged to talk to two patients while they were undergoing operations for the removal of tumors of the brain. They were anesthetized merely by the insertion of three-inch-long, very thin, stainless steel needles into the body—usually with one needle inserted into the web of flesh—or as the Chinese surgeon called it "the joined valley" between the thumb and forefinger—and they were not only perfectly conscious while their skulls were laid open before us but remarkably alert within half an hour after the operations were over.

The Patient
The first patient was a 41-year-old worker from the Da Chin oil field named Wang. He kept up a conversation with Dr. Ching Te-chieh, his surgeon, while the doctor made the incision for the removal of a small tumor in the occipital parietal lobe of the brain. The second patient was a 54-year-old man named Chuan Leao who had been suffering from epilepsy as a result of a rather large tumor in the frontal lobe of the brain. He seemed sensibly puzzled by being introduced to a couple of American strangers during his ordeal, but was courteous and patient and we listened to his comments while the tumor was removed, and even watched him eat orange slices and ask for more while the operation was going on. We were also shown a sub-total thyroidectomy on a 47-year-old woman, the excision of a cystic tumor of the sub-

maxillary gland on a 13-year-old girl who got up from the operating table and walked to her room, and a major operation for the removal of the tubercular right lung and one rib from a 24-year-old man named Chen Chien.

In some ways, the operation on Chen Chien seemed even more astonishing than the brain surgery. His only anesthetic was a single needle inserted in his right shoulder at an acupuncture identified by the surgeon as pi ju. He lay on his stomach with a vast gaping hole in his back, through which you could see the snapping of the remaining lung, but was wholly conscious through the ordeal, talked quietly and coherently in answer to questions, and, like the epileptic patient, ate fruit while receiving blood transfusions.

Hard to Sort
It is very hard for any non-professional to sort all this out. Even the Chinese doctors are divided about how acupuncture works, and are actually arguing out different theories in the Chinese official journals.

The old traditional Chinese medical theory is that there is a "channel" in the body and the critical acupuncture points in the human body are fixed by this channel. The modern Chinese doctors who approached this whole subject with considerable skepticism, reject the traditional "channel" theory and are more inclined to believe in the theory that there are certain nerve centers which govern feeling and can be affected by needle penetration.

The interesting thing here, however, is that while they cannot agree on the theory of how needles anesthetize works, they are increasingly convinced that it does work, and they are operating on the pragmatic evidence and not waiting for theoretical justifications. One troubling diversion in all this for a visitor is that the impressive objective evidence of the medical uses of acupuncture is always mixed up here with subjective psychiatric and even ideological explanations.

Red Books
For example, all the patients we saw on this operating table were clutching their little red books of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's philosophic and moral teachings. And the doctors and surgeons, after participating in

Made a Mockery A 'Reasonable Chance'

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON—It will be disappointing to many Americans that Duong Van (Big) Minh has withdrawn from the South Vietnamese presidential campaign. On the face of it, his stand for "peace and reconciliation" seemed to offer more hope than President Thieu's hard-line position against any concessions to end the war.

But the political situation in which Big Minh found himself was clearly intolerable. And once he had withdrawn, so—in all probability—was that of Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky, whom Thieu then tried clumsily to re-instate in the race.

Suppose, for purposes of comparison, that President Nixon had jailed Hubert Humphrey, the runner-up of 1968. Suppose Nixon had then been able to impose an election law for 1972 which would make, say, Edward Kennedy ineligible to run. Would anyone blame Edmund Muskie for withdrawing from the race, on grounds that the incumbent was so determined to win at any cost there was no use for anyone else to run?

In fact, the runner-up to Thieu in 1967, Truong Dinh Dau, was immediately imprisoned and still is. He was a peace candidate but Thieu is impartial in his determination to be "re-elected." This year, he rigged the election law so that the hawkish Ky has been unable to get the necessary signatures to validate his candidacy.

That left only Minh as anything like a serious candidate—which he certainly would have been in anything remotely like a fair election. Noting in a newsletter that he had been chairman of the group that overthrew Ngo Dinh Diem in 1963, the Vietnamese Buddhist Peace Delegation to Paris commented tersely: "Because of this he has the sympathy of the people."

In fact, if Marshal Ky had been left alone to run, he would no doubt have divided the loyalties of the military men on whom Thieu's power ultimately depends. In these conditions, which could only have come about in a relatively open and fair election, Minh might well have been able to win.

But Minh correctly perceived that to allow himself to be the certain losing candidate in an election rigged for the inevitable re-election of Thieu would be to connive at lending to the president's "victory" an appearance of legitimacy it would not deserve. On the other hand, the combination of the withdrawal of a popular nationalist hero from a race he feels is rigged, together with the spectacle of Thieu allowing a ballot he had effectively rigged to opposition, will not only dramatize the situation, it might also mobilize and unify the diverse elements of opposition to the Saigon regime in South Vietnam. And it will surely diminish the ability of the pro-Thieu American government to proclaim its as a legitimate, democratically chosen regime.

These considerations—and no doubt plenty of American pressure—probably caused Thieu to reverse himself and let his own validate Ky's once outlawed candidacy. But with Minh having withdrawn, there is no reason for the vice-president, either, to lend himself to the spurious validation of the ordained re-election of Nguyen Van Thieu. Thieu and his lieutenants say he, too, will withdraw.

The situation makes a mockery of course, of President Nixon's oft-repeated pledge to give the people of South Vietnam a "reasonable chance" to choose their own government.

This is not just because Thieu clearly intends to remain in power as long as he can. Many of those who might have supported Minh represent elements of Vietnamese politics that neither pro-Communist nor anathema to the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese—the very elements around which some interim government, growing out of a peace settlement, might have been arranged.

What does that mean for the American position in the Far East? If it has been feared that a favorable reaction to the seven-point program of the Viet Cong would damage Thieu's re-election chances, and if it was hoped that his re-election could be prevented, the world as satisfying Nixon's "reasonable chance" requirement, both fear and hope have been effectively destroyed by Minh's withdrawal.

Unless Ky can find some good reason to run, there is no good reason, therefore, why Nixon should not now move promptly to arrange for the withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam, and to regain American prisoners of war. Ironically enough, Thieu's dictatorial hand on the ballot box may speed Washington recognition of that fact.

Letters
'Is America Sinking?'
Kenneth Crawford's recent column, "Is America Sinking?" (Aug. 12), was an outrage. He managed to promote the U.S.A. as a "first-class power" without once answering the very reasonable question raised by the "grandmother" he quotes in his article: "Why?" Let me straighten you out on a few things,

Mr. Crawford. The SST was defeated because the main issue was whether the U.S.A. would maintain its competitive position in world aviation. The cost of alleged deflection to the environment, noise cost and impracticality. In other words because the people of the United States are finally beginning to realize, unlike Crawford, that it is not necessarily in our self-interest to sacrifice our environment to our national prestige.

They are also coming to realize that whoever happens to have the megatonnage superiority in nuclear weapons, may possibly be more irrelevant once we have built a certain unreasonable excess of them. The Central Command is not the pride of numbers but in consideration of safety and necessity, not to mention world peace.

If the only way for America to survive in a world of threatening dictatorships is to maintain itself as a "first-class power" to the exclusion of all other considerations, then our government has failed in its duty to its people. And as the Declaration of Independence clearly states: "When any government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it; to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to promote their safety and happiness. . . ."

Your duty and mine is to freedom. Mr. Crawford, not to power. MICHAEL E. MCCARTHY, Frankfurt.

The flaw in Kenneth Crawford's argument lies in his assertion that commercial and military power are complementary. It is precisely our commitment to the military defense of the free world which is draining us economically. Certainly Germany and Japan are becoming first-rate commercial powers, but it is American military power and not theirs which is helping them to get there. The nations of Western Europe are surely capable of their own military defense. The defense of South Korea and Thailand is certainly of as much concern to Japan as to the U.S. When the burden of defending the free world militarily is more evenly distributed, the United States cannot help but benefit economically. PAUL S. COHEN, Gmunden, Austria.

Strict Security Imposed

Czechs Calm, Mostly Ignore 3d Anniversary of Invasion

By Osgood Caruthers

VIENNA, Aug. 22.—The people of Czechoslovakia "celebrated" yesterday the third anniversary of the Soviet invasion of their country in dead calm—mostly by trying to ignore it.

Warsaw Pact made their dramatic midnight drive into Czechoslovakia to crush the country's hold but futile efforts to create a more liberal form of rule through "Communism with a human face."

The controlled press and other media ignored the anniversary but continued what has become a denigrating daily repetition of diatribes against the "right-wing opportunists and anti-Soviet counter-revolutionaries" who under the liberal Communist party leader Alexander Dubcek sought to steer a course independent of Moscow.

However, most of the people to whom the diatribes were addressed did not read or listen to them, as they fled to the woods and lakes and quiet rivers to escape the August heat of the cities, the crush of tourists from East and West—and the memories of Aug. 21, 1968, that has left its pall of continued Soviet occupation.

Not Forgotten

No one in Czechoslovakia has forgotten both the leadership and the people have, after three years of turmoil and "normalization," finally come to a tacit agreement to treat the whole matter with a thundering silence.

And there was good reason for this: The Czech leadership had blanketed the major cities, particularly Prague, with every available security precaution for the anniversary date. Police cars doubled their watch at the major intersections of the capital and stepped up their campaign of breath tests of possibly drunken drivers—as much a warning and a harassment as a precaution against drunken driving.

Despite the police watch, there was one impressive sign that the people have not forgotten. Masses of fresh flowers and lighted candles covered the unmarked grave of Jan Palach, the 30-year-old Prague student who burned himself to death in Wenceslas Square in January, 1969, to protest the Soviet occupation.

A few clandestine pamphlets had been circulated throughout the city during the week admonishing the people not to do anything that might give the security forces an excuse to clamp down even harder.

Court Epitaph For Mouse That Roars No More

RIVERHEAD, N.Y., Aug. 22 (UPI)—A state court ruled Friday that guards did not violate the rights of 22 Suffolk County Jail inmates by disposing of Morris, the mouse they had tamed and caged in defiance of a rule forbidding pets.

Morris came to an end July 29, when a guard flushed him down a toilet. His "owners" sued, charging that his "assassination" amounted to discriminatory and unequal treatment.

Although petitioners complain that their rights have been violated, they appear to have themselves been guilty of imprisoning Morris without a charge, without a trial and without bail.

"It does not appear that the water pressure in the jail is excessively forceful," Judge Hill said.

The judge, who toured the cell block, said he found no evidence to support the charge that it is "overrun by rats, mice and rodents."

Manson Girl, 4 Others Arrested in Shoot-Out

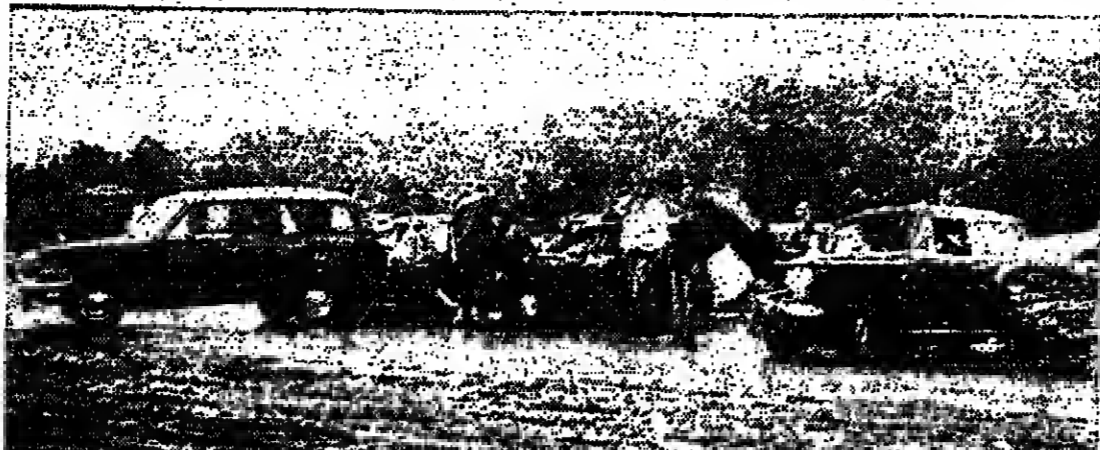
LOS ANGELES, Aug. 22 (Reuters)—A gang of five, including one of Charles Manson's female lieutenants, raided a gun store here last night but were captured after a ten-minute shoot-out with police as they were trying to escape with 140 weapons.

Catherine (Gypsy) Share, 26, one of Manson's closest female associates, was one of three gang members admitted to a hospital with bullet wounds after the shooting.

Libya Puts on Trial 107 Royalist Officials

BEIRUT, Aug. 22 (AP)—Col. Moammar Qadhafi's regime yesterday brought to trial before a "people's court" 107 officials of the ousted Libyan monarchy, including four ex-premiers. They were charged with "corrupting Libya's political and social life."

All the royalist officials were accused by the prosecutor-general with "rigging parliamentary elections, misleading the public and abusing the power of office," said the Libyan news agency.



CARNAGE—Highway scene near the French town of Auxerre, southeast of Paris, on the road to Lyons, late Friday, when 63 vehicles rammed into one another.

Pakistan Says Troops Rout 'India Agents'

KARACHI, Aug. 22 (NYT)—Pakistan troops attacked a hideout of "Indian agents" in the Sundarbans Forest area in East Pakistan Friday, killing 51 and capturing nine, the Pakistani radio reported yesterday.

The radio said the hideout was located at Syamansagar, five miles from the Indian border. The troops launched a surprise attack, according to the radio, causing the rebels to flee toward the border.

Prisoners revealed that the camp was commanded by a captain who had defected from the East Pakistan Rifles, a paramilitary organization that rebelled following the military action against secessionist elements in East Pakistan last March.

Captured arms and ammunition, the radio said, included three heavy machine guns, mortars, 49 rifles, grenades and a substantial quantity of explosives. The radio added that most of these bore Indian markings.

7,562,000 Refugees

NEW DELHI, Aug. 22 (AP)—The Indian government said yesterday that there are 7,562,000 East Pakistan refugees in the country, and the number is still growing by 40,000 daily.

An official statement said the average daily influx increased in August, after falling from 68,000 daily in June to 26,000 in July.

Most of the refugees have entered West Bengal State, which now has 6.1 million East Pakistanis, according to the government statistics.

Envoy Quits

LONDON, Aug. 22 (Reuters)—Pakistan's ambassador to Iraq has resigned his post and moved to London as a protest against the situation in East Pakistan, he disclosed here today.

Abul Fatah told a news conference that on Thursday he hired a taxi in Iraq to drive 600 miles to the airport at Kuwait, where he took a plane to London.

He is believed to be the highest-ranking diplomat to resign following the troubles in East Pakistan.

Conspiracy Trial Of 91 Ex-Officials To Start in Egypt

CAIRO, Aug. 22 (NYT)—Ninety-one former Egyptian officials will be tried on charges of high treason for a conspiracy last May against President Anwar Sadat, it was disclosed here today through publication of the indictment.

The trial of all but one of the accused, former War Minister Mohammed Fawzi, will begin Wednesday in the Cairo suburb of Heliopolis.

Gen. Fawzi will be tried by court-martial.

The defendants include former Vice-President Aly Sabry, former Minister of Interior Charrmout Gomaa, and other deposed cabinet members and lesser officials, especially from the Egyptian broadcasting service.

The first session of the three-man tribunal will be open to the public, but it is considered unlikely the entire trial will be public.

The indictment charged that the defendants plotted to oust Mr. Sadat and to create a ruling presidential council to be headed by Gen. Fawzi. The prosecutor general ordered today the immediate release of 38 persons who had been detained but were found to be innocent of complicity in the plot.

French Concorde May Visit S. America

PARIS, Aug. 22 (AP)—The French Transport Ministry Friday said permission has been granted for the Concorde supersonic transport prototype 001 to go to South America Sept. 14-17.

63 Cars Pile Up on French Highway, Killing 2, Injuring 42 Near Auxerre

AUXERRE, France, Aug. 22 (AP)—Witnesses blamed the driver of a car pulling a trailer for a 63-car pile-up Friday—the largest multiple auto wreck in French history—which killed two persons and injured 42.

The cars telescoped Friday night on the super-highway near here. All were heading toward Lyons from Paris.

A regional official who came almost immediately upon the scene radioed for help. Four doctors gave first aid and 14 ambulances shuttled to the nearest hospitals. Within less than an hour, all the seriously injured were in hospitals, police said.

Traffic was never halted, and all the smashed cars had been towed away six hours after the accident.

Police quoted witnesses as saying they were going down a long hill at 100 to 110 kilometers an hour in a blinding rain in the evening. They said that the driver of one car pulling a small trailer apparently lost control momentarily. But instead of trying to regain stability with the steering wheel, he did what many inexperienced, panicked motorists do—be slammed on the brakes.

The car and trailer skidded sideways down the highway. The cars behind them couldn't stop. They piled up a 300-meter-long wreck.

Decision by Nixon to Greet Emperor Welcomed in Japan

TOKYO, Aug. 22 (NYT)—President Nixon's decision to greet Emperor Hirohito personally in Anchorage, Alaska, next month was welcomed here as a gesture designed to take some of the strain off of Japanese-American relations.

Despite the feeling among many of the young that the emperor is an irrelevant institution, most Japanese seem satisfied with the postwar position of the emperor as a "symbol of state." Many find Hirohito an appealingly sincere if shy individual, who helped save lives by his decision to surrender in World War II—a decision which in the circumstances of the times required considerable personal courage.

Thus, the courtesy President Nixon has tendered the emperor by proposing to travel to Alaska for a brief evening meeting is much appreciated here. There are, at the same time, worried intellectuals like Prof. Hirohiko Seki of Tokyo University, who feel that the "nonpolitical emperor" is going to be used for a most political purpose.

The imperial household agency made the announcement of the meeting here. The President and Mrs. Nixon, the agency said, would greet the emperor and Empress Nagako in Anchorage, Alaska, Sept. 26, where the imperial plane is scheduled to make a refueling stop en route to Copenhagen for the first tour abroad of a ruling Japanese emperor and empress in the 2,000-year history of the imperial house.

Hirohito visited Britain and several other European countries 50 years ago when he was crown prince.

The political and business worlds here are still reeling from what newspapers have dubbed "President Nixon's double punch"—the surprise announcement of his plan to visit Peking, and his equally startling release of the dollar from gold and the imposition of a 10 percent surcharge on all imports into the United States.

Newspapers here are filled with stories that the drastic economic measures announced by the President, although ostensibly directed against all countries, are aimed particularly at Japan.

Steiner Says He's 'Soldier of Ideals,' Not a Mercenary

KHARTOUM, Aug. 22 (AP)—West German Bolt Steiner told a court here today that it was "with great pride and great pleasure that I sacrifice my life for the African people who are suffering in southern Sudan."

Steiner, who was giving evidence for the first time, is being tried for allegedly helping guerrillas in southern Sudan fight the Sudanese government.

After speaking of the Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations in 1948, Steiner said it was to uphold such values that "I helped the southern Sudanese with advice and work without any retreat or fear for my life."

He told the court: "I am not a mercenary, but a soldier of ideals."

He added, "It is not my life I am defending, but my honor."

On West Bank of Jordan New Arab Political Activity Challenges Israeli Occupiers

By Alfred Friendly

JERUSALEM, Aug. 22 (WP)—Moderate Palestinians in Israel's occupied West Bank are beginning to show political initiative for the first time since the 1967 war. The development may be full of promise but, for Israel, it is also full of problems.

Even if only a few courageous figures dare say it aloud, what seems to have happened is that many of the million or so Palestinians under occupation are abandoning old notions that somehow the guerrillas or the Arab states are about to liberate them.

They are slowly coming to the conclusion, instead, that the likely prospect is the continuation of life under Israeli rule for a long time to come, since no final peace settlement is even on the horizon.

Given that premise, there are only two logical alternatives: either they try to establish some institutions and political life for themselves while remaining under occupation, or they move for the creation of an independent Palestinian state which would negotiate peace and coexistence with Israel.

In a notable speech last week, Defense Minister Moshe Dayan seemed to allude to the first alternative. He suggested that Israel take the initiative and, in a continuing situation of no-peace, no-war, "devise a pattern of living which can be tolerated" by the Palestinians.

Elections Welcome If, over the next month, the Palestinian political germination takes the form of proposals for new municipal elections and greater autonomy and decision-making in local affairs, the Israeli government will probably welcome it.

But if the political impetus takes a different direction, toward the idea of negotiating for an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank of the Jordan, Israel would almost certainly turn a deaf or hostile ear, and for several reasons:

● A new Palestinian entity officials, the proposal that Mr. Nixon greet the emperor personally came from the White House early in August. It was gratefully accepted. The announcement was withheld until a mutually agreeable time, and details still remain to be worked out.

In San Clemente, Calif., the President said he was "honored that their majesties will first set foot on American soil" on the first trip by a reigning Japanese royal family outside their own country.

"I look forward to this meeting not only as a personal pleasure, but also as a means of demonstrating that fundamental respect and friendship which forms the basis of the relationships between our two countries," Mr. Nixon said in a statement.

French Spelunkers Freed

AUBENAS, France, Aug. 22 (Reuters)—Rescue teams yesterday used dynamite to blast a hole to free eight young spelunkers who spent 30 hours trapped by floodwaters in an underground grotto near here. They were all rescued unharmed.

So sly Palestinian initiative at this time for a West Bank state is not to Israel's liking. The whole idea raises uncertainties at a moment when Israel is doing rather well with the status quo. It does not want any rocking of the boat.

As Israeli leaders see it, the only possibility for a real Palestinian state is one that would consist essentially of what was pre-1967 Jordan, a state with a reality of power and arms, capable of serving all Palestinians in the area, capable of making peace.

But that implies either that the majority of Palestinians on both banks of the Jordan would accept Hussein as head of state—possibly in the future, but surely not now, given the Palestinian hatred of him, especially after his slaughter of the guerrillas in the last year—or that they would overthrow him and rule Jordan themselves. This, too, is possible, but very unlikely, today.

Mr. Sadat also discussed Arab action for the UN in weekend meetings he held with King Faisal in Saudi Arabia and Sudanese President Maj. Gen. Gaafar Numairi in Khartoum.

Mr. Kholi, who has been acting as a mediator in the crisis between the Jordan government and the Palestinian guerrillas, said this was also a major topic in the Sadat-Faisal meeting in Jeddah.

Diplomats Egyptian diplomats from Washington, the United Nations and Moscow have been meeting in Cairo to discuss the next phase in Egyptian strategy on the conflict with Israel.

There has been much speculation that Egypt will raise the Middle East crisis at the UN when the assembly reconvenes.

The minister of state for foreign affairs, Hafez Ismail, is scheduled to begin a six-nation tour of Europe tomorrow, according to political sources, to explain Egypt's viewpoint on the crisis.

Mr. Ismail's tour will include Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Ireland and France, and the sources said he will seek to gain the backing of these nations for Egypt's stance at the UN.

Last week Ahmed Esmat Abdel Meguid, an official Cairo spokesman, began a similar tour of Africa.

Egypt Begins Consultations On UN Stand

Hoping for Harmony At Assembly Opening

CAIRO, Aug. 22 (UPI)—Egypt has started wide-scale consultations with other states to agree on a concerted stand for the opening of the United Nations General Assembly meetings in September, special representative Hassan Sabry el-Kholi said today.

Mr. Kholi, quoted by the Middle East News Agency, said the subject was one of the leading topics discussed by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and his Libyan and Syrian partners before they endorsed a constitution for their federation in Damascus Friday.

Mr. Sadat also discussed Arab action for the UN in weekend meetings he held with King Faisal in Saudi Arabia and Sudanese President Maj. Gen. Gaafar Numairi in Khartoum.

Mr. Kholi, who has been acting as a mediator in the crisis between the Jordan government and the Palestinian guerrillas, said this was also a major topic in the Sadat-Faisal meeting in Jeddah.

Diplomats Egyptian diplomats from Washington, the United Nations and Moscow have been meeting in Cairo to discuss the next phase in Egyptian strategy on the conflict with Israel.

There has been much speculation that Egypt will raise the Middle East crisis at the UN when the assembly reconvenes.

The minister of state for foreign affairs, Hafez Ismail, is scheduled to begin a six-nation tour of Europe tomorrow, according to political sources, to explain Egypt's viewpoint on the crisis.

Mr. Ismail's tour will include Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Ireland and France, and the sources said he will seek to gain the backing of these nations for Egypt's stance at the UN.

Last week Ahmed Esmat Abdel Meguid, an official Cairo spokesman, began a similar tour of Africa.

Lebanese Ship Sinks

TRIPOLI, Lebanon, Aug. 22 (AP)—The 1,250-ton Lebanese freighter Wasaf struck a rock and sank in the Bosphorus early Friday, the owners of the ship reported. All 11 crewmen were reported missing.

Advertisement for National Airlines featuring the slogan 'Fly National non-stop from London to Miami.' It includes a map showing flight routes to various cities like Atlanta, Miami, Dallas, Houston, and Mexico City, along with flight times. The ad also mentions 'We've got all the right connections.' and provides contact information for reservations.

Advertisement for Helene Dale perfumes and gifts, located at 7 Rue Scribe, Paris-9e. The ad features the text 'THE FINEST PERFUMES & GIFTS, ALL IN ONE SHOP' and 'HELENE DALE'.

A vertical strip of advertisements on the left side of the page. It includes ads for 'CALAVADOS' rum, 'LIDO' nightclub, and 'WORLD FAMOUS' products. The LIDO ad mentions 'Grand Prix' and 'TAK AND JIP INCLUDED'.

Frankly Speaking With Heikal, Anointed Prophet of Nasserism

By Edward R.F. Sheehan

CAIRO.—He is a rather short, solidly built man whose dark face and cool brown eyes exude a self-assurance that can sometimes hint of arrogance.

He was the late Gamal Abdel Nasser's alter ego and now he is President Anwar Sadat's eminence grise. His writings are devoured by Arabs from the castles of Morocco to the oil derricks of the Persian Gulf, and by diplomats from Foggy Bottom to Peking, for sagacious of events to come in the convulsive Middle East.

He is Mohammed Hassanein Heikal, editor of Al-Ahram and perhaps the most powerful journalist in the world.

Mr. Heikal is Egypt's most eminent propagandist and the anointed prophet of Nasserism. His long, weekly editorial "Frankly Speaking," though sometimes turgid and repetitious, is read by millions for its continuing excesses of Nasser's thought, just as the news columns of Al-Ahram are the most informative source of what is happening in Egypt and the clearest index of President Sadat's policies at any given moment.

Le Monde, the BBC and the entire Arab press quote Mr. Heikal regularly since they know that he not only enunciates Egyptian policy, he sometimes inspires it.

Reward of Power

Mr. Heikal's influence on Mr. Sadat may be even greater than it was on Nasser; he helps the president to formulate crucial decisions in domestic and foreign affairs, and he played a key role in advising Mr. Sadat how to foil the recent conspiracy mounted against him by five of his own ministers.

Though he served as minister of information for six months last year (at Nasser's insistence), Mr. Heikal has always resisted the burdens of office; he prefers influence without formal responsibility. Otherwise, he relishes all the

'He is Mohammed Hassanein Heikal... perhaps the most powerful journalist in the world.'

'Mr. Heikal is Egypt's most eminent propagandist....'

'Mr. Heikal's influence on Mr. Sadat may be even greater than it was on Nasser; he helps the president to formulate crucial decisions in domestic and foreign affairs, and he played a key role in advising Mr. Sadat how to foil the recent conspiracy mounted against him by five of his own ministers.'

rewards of wielding power. He is vain, emotional, amusing, quick-witted, cunning, vulnerable to flattery and a perceptive judge of men.

Prominent journalists from the West besiege his door, seeking audiences with him and President Sadat; disdainfully he instructs his secretaries to send most of them away, though he knows better than they do that without his blessing the president will not see them; it was the same while Nasser lived.

Curiously, Mr. Heikal agreed to see me. His inner sanctum seems almost James Bondish, a huge, dark-paneled place where he sits among tape recorders and buttons at his fingertips; when touched, they activate sliding panels and emerging television screens.

He talks on; I scribble away; his telephone buzzes sweetly. "Would you mind stepping outside for a few minutes?" He smiles, speaking in perfect English. "The president wishes to talk to me." As I close the door, I can hear Mr. Heikal greeting Mr. Sadat with a burst of uproarious pleasantries.

Mr. Heikal's significance is not confined to his counsel behind the throne; he has become as well the catalyst of a growing debate which concerns the whole future of Egyptian society. Many of Egypt's thinkers used to plead that their society could not be radically improved before the confrontation with Israel was resolved.

Mr. Heikal has dumped that argument upside down, insisting in his column that Egypt can never face up to the Israeli challenge unless it overcomes its own backwardness—and that to accomplish that it must create an open society, animated by the rule of law, endowed with democratic institutions, and freed of most of the police-state restraints that have burdened the country for the last 19 years.

Ferment, Conflict

"Egyptian society," Mr. Heikal asserts in conversation, "will always be unhealthy if a main current of contemporary political thought—any current, Marxist or otherwise—is dealt with through the police. Unless we al-

low all ideas to be expressed freely—unless we allow this ferment, conflict, dialogue—we will remain a society in a test tube. I am, of course, talking about peaceful dissent, not the dissent of terrorists and conspirators."

In a cautious way, Mr. Heikal has long since applied his personal philosophy of freedom and efficiency to Al-Ahram itself, with some degree of success, particularly on the level of technical expertise. The new Al-Ahram building, finished two years after the defeat of 1957, is one of the half-dozen most advanced newspaper complexes in the world.

When A.M. Rosenthal, managing editor of The New York Times, visited the building last fall, he was astonished. "There isn't anything in America to compare with it," he said. "Designed by a British architect, the building rises 13 stories and houses the most sophisticated printing equipment that Western technology can offer. Immense marble reception halls lead to antiseptic rooms where technicians in immaculate smocks and electronic perforators, American computers and British typesetting machines.

The electronic data processing center on the tenth floor is especially impressive. There, programmers trained in England and America feed facts on finances, circulation and advertising into IBM system 360 model 30 computers—not only for Al-Ahram but for a score of other large companies as well.

Mr. Heikal is fascinated by the American mystique, and the bright young editors who roam his gleaming corridors, all of them dressed as impeccably as he, seem to evince a sort of Islam New Frontier. They are, in terms not only of appearance but of talent, a refreshing contrast to the mediocrity and shabbiness of the greater part of Egyptian journalism.

Though it is limited by a shortage of newspaper, Al-Ahram is a handsomely composed paper which endeavors to provide a balanced mixture of Egyptian, Arab-world and international news.

Abundance of News

Al-Ahram subscribes to all the leading Western wire services, and prints an abundance of news from Israel. On Aug. 2, the front-page Israeli story was a report from Agence France-Presse about the disappointing progress of U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Joseph J. Sisco's negotiations in Jerusalem on reopening the Suez Canal.

The inside pages are devoted to more international and local news, sports, financial affairs, and the same sort of trivia to be found in most Western newspapers. In 1968, Al-Ahram gave extensive coverage to the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, though its editorial comment was muted. Al-Ahram's editorials are usually not distinguished; they are full of slogans and predictable repetitions of the government line on the war of the Egyptian Army, the errors of the United States, the perfidy of Israel—except when Mr. Heikal writes them.

He is always interesting, often funny and sometimes maddening. He writes as he talks; his favorite subject is himself, and he is so fond of elaborate digressions that he can consume thousands of words before he comes to his point.

Mr. Heikal's column appears on Fridays, the Moslem sabbath, when Al-Ahram's circulation climbs to 750,000; it is half-a-million on weekdays, which makes it the most widely-read publication in the Arab world.

The company claims more than \$3 million in gross profits for 1970, half of which was redistributed to the newspaper's employees. The advertising department prospers not only from its publicity for Swiss watches, Gulf Oil and Marlboro cigarettes, but above all from its obligatory columns—one of the main sources of the newspaper's revenue.

After all, "Al-Ahram" means "The Pyramids," and the association with the entombed pharaohs of antiquity reminds modern Egyptians that they must continue to honor their dead. Egypt may be a Socialist state, but Mr. Heikal prefers advertising from the private sector. Heavy reliance on nationalized industries, he feels, might paralyze

his freedom to criticize the government.

Every nook and cranny of the Al-Ahram building breathes Mr. Heikal's presence, particularly his obsession with cleanliness. The elevator boys ooze the spit and polish of West Point cadets, and in polite English remind you that you must not smoke inside the elevators; the cafeteria on the 12th floor is the best and cleanest in Cairo, and the same seems so of the free workers' clinic.

"We have won our fight," says Dr. Fouad Tharrah, general manager of Al-Ahram, "against a non-challenge orientate. And if we can do it here, why not in the whole country? Mr. Heikal feels that all of Egypt can be run like Al-Ahram."

Ironically, the Al-Ahram building is situated in the Bulak quarter, not far from the Nile, one of the poorest sections of Cairo. Within 30 seconds of leaving the newspaper's back door, one is lost in a labyrinth of almost medieval alleys, where one confronts multitudes of impoverished Egyptians, many of them clad in flowing galabias and striped pajamas.

The alleys are too squeezed for automobiles, but donkeys, goats and cackling hens abound, as do ragged, undernourished children. Mr. Heikal has had an extraordinary career. Born in Cairo in 1923 of rather humble middle-class origins, his rise in Egyptian journalism was meteoric and he was already well known in Egypt by the time he was 24.

Though extremely anti-British, he began his career at 19 as a reporter on the English-language Egyptian Gazette under the tutelage of a British journalist, Scott Watson. After covering the battle of El-Alamein and the equally tempestuous Egyptian parliament in 1942 and 1943, he moved to the magazine Akher Sa'a and embarked upon investigative reporting.

He won the King Farouk Prize in journalism when he was barely 21, for his coverage of a cholera epidemic in which 17,000 people died.

Akher Sa'a was sold to the weekly Akhbar Al-Yom, run by Mustafa and Aly Amin, the pashas of Egyptian journalism. In 1948, they sent Mr. Heikal to Syria and Palestine to report on the brewing war between the Arabs and the Jews.

Expected an Older Man

Over the next three years, Mr. Heikal returned to Palestine frequently, and his articles made him famous in the Arab world. He met David Ben-Gurion, and became an intimate of King Abdullah of Transjordan; he stressed the strength of the Hagannah, and warned the Arabs against waging an unprepared war—a theme of realism which enraged many Arabs but which was to recur as a leitmotif in Mr. Heikal's writings later on.

It was in 1948, during the first Arab-Israeli war, that Mr. Heikal met Gamal Abdel Nasser. Nasser was a major commanding a battalion in the Negev and when he was introduced to Mr. Heikal, he said simply, "I've read your articles. I expected to meet an older man."

They did not meet again until the beginning of 1951, when Nasser came to Mr. Heikal's office in Cairo to borrow a book. Mr. Heikal had written about coups d'etat in Syria, a subject on which Mr. Heikal had become an expert. Their conversation that day was the catalyst of their ensuing friendship, and the dialogue they started continued to the day of Nasser's death, with no small consequences for Egypt.

In the meanwhile, Mr. Heikal had been hastening to the four corners of the world and acquiring a Weltanschauung that was unprecedented in Egyptian journalism. He covered the civil war in Greece in 1947 and 1948, roamed all over Ethiopia, Uganda and the southern Sudan, wrote a book about Mohammed Mossadegh and Persia, visited India and Indochina, and covered the Korean war—not to mention the American presidential elections of 1952.

But from 1952 on, Mr. Heikal spent most of his time in Egypt. Egypt was convulsed with riots and assassinations, inspired largely by the British occupation of the Suez Canal zone, Farouk's corrupt monarchy was tottering, and Mr. Heikal sensed something momentous in the wind. He cultivated several members of Nasser's clandestine free of-floors movement, and soon was being shadowed by Farouk's secret police.

From the day of the revolution, Mr. Heikal grew ever closer to Nasser. Soon enough he was powerful as most cabinet ministers, and many ministers themselves were calling on him as a means of catching Nasser's ear.

By this time, Mr. Heikal had moved from the editorship of Akher Sa'a to the more important post of political editor of the huge daily Al-Akhar. He had already introduced a novel and vivacious style into Arab journalism, which he used to support Nasser in his successful struggle to oust Gen. Naguib from the presidency in 1954, and which he consecrated to Nasser's ends for 16 years thereafter.

In 1957, Mr. Heikal left Al-Akhar to become editor-in-chief of Al-Ahram, a dying newspaper with a rare reputation for veracity. Immediately Mr. Heikal began



Mohammed Heikal at his desk in Cairo.

to hire talented young blood, and to build Al-Ahram up as the Arab world's best source of political news, an objective that was aided considerably by his friendship with the president.

Mr. Heikal's editorials in the late 1950s were full of the same jingoism about "positive neutralism" and Western imperialism that filled Nasser's speeches.

Pipeline to U.S.

Paradoxically, Nasser was simultaneously using Mr. Heikal as his principal pipeline to the American Embassy in Cairo.

I was press officer at the embassy during 1957-58, and occasionally I would bump into Mr. Heikal as he went in to see Ambassador Raymond Hare. Among other purposes, Mr. Heikal's mission was to persuade Washington, through Mr. Hare, to show more sympathy for Nasser's neutralism and his aspirations for hegemony in the Arab world.

Mr. Hare had his own reservations about the inflexibility of John Foster Dulles's anti-Nasserism; he worked quietly to modify the policy, and by the end of the decade, with Dulles dead, Egyptian-American relations had perceptibly improved.

Indeed, the United States resumed aid to Egypt on a scale that was eventually to amount in value to more than a billion dollars in wheat shipments, long-term loans and credits. Over the years, Mr. Heikal ran similar errands for Nasser to the British.

Not that Mr. Heikal was reduced to being merely Nasser's errand boy. He fed Nasser ideas and often contradicted him. He entertained Nasser with a stream of funny stories and urged him to favor a more liberal society.

His friendship with the president permitted him to say things in Al-Ahram which no other Egyptian journalist would dare to do.

He ridiculed the bureaucracy for pettiness and inefficiency, attacked the intelligence services for stupidity and arbitrary arrests (on various occasions some of Mr. Heikal's closest collaborators have been jailed), campaigned for the release of political prisoners, assailed Egyptian diplomats abroad for their incompetence.

In the early 1960s, Mr. Heikal persuaded Nasser to release several prominent Communists from prison.

Not only were they liberated from jail, where many had been treated harshly, they were given jobs in the government and in the press. The Egyptian Communist party voluntarily dissolved itself as part of the deal, and the "ex-Communists" entered the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's only legal political organization.

Mr. Heikal gathered several of the most talented artists under the Al-Ahram umbrella, with the exception to preach their Marxist views within the framework of "Nasserism."

In 1965, he even gave them their own monthly magazine, Al-Tilla—The Vanguard—where they were permitted to propound a muted Marxist critique of Egyptian society.

This gesture was quintessential Heikal. For, coexisting under the same roof with The Vanguard, are Mr. Heikal's other subsidiary publications, the Al-Ahram Economic Review and International Politics, which are edited by conservatives and which in their turn propound a muted, pro-Western free-enterprise philosophy.

Heikal turned his attention to Egypt's relations with the United States. It was time, he wrote, to stop treating the Americans as the enemy.

Eisenhower Precedent

America was too strong to be opposed head-on; what Egypt needed was not to antagonize the Americans, but to neutralize them; dialogue was essential. For only then could Washington be coaxed into pressuring Israel to evacuate the Sinai—as President Eisenhower had under similar circumstances in 1957.

Mr. Heikal was dispensing similar counsel to President Sadat. Supremely aware of Egypt's failure to win over-world opinion in 1957, Mr. Heikal urged Mr. Sadat to evince great reason now. Mr. Sadat's public statement that he was willing to sign a peace treaty with Israel was largely the result of Mr. Heikal's exhortations.

Sympathy for Egypt grew, even in America to a limited extent. Mr. Heikal's strategy was well conceived and far-sighted. He calculated that even should all efforts at a peaceful solution fail, Egypt would have proved to the world—especially to America—that it had done all it could to avoid war. If it went back to war, it would be only because Israel had refused its most reasonable offers.

Mr. Heikal's enemies in the Arab Socialist Union—principally Vice-President Aly Gabry, who had been feuding with him for years—replied with broadsides in Al-Gomhoriya, the government newspaper, that Mr. Heikal was a pro-American defector, and by implication revived a charge that he worked for the CIA.

Mr. Heikal replied coolly in his column. "My comments on neutralizing the United States have been singled out for a civil war of words."

It was worse than that: it was the beginning of a conspiracy to depose Mr. Sadat and to liquidate Mr. Heikal. In the eyes of the Socialist Union, ideologues and of their cohorts in the intelligence services, Mr. Sadat had become Mr. Heikal's captive.

Mr. Heikal was already the bete noire of the secret police, of the Russians, and of the Egyptian left, despite the intellectual stability of "safe" Marxists he maintained at Al-Ahram.

However, it seems that Mr. Heikal was several steps ahead of his enemies: I suspect Mr. Heikal wrote his articles on the United States partly to set a trap for his enemies at home, and to goad them into an open confrontation with Mr. Sadat. At least, we have seen the results of the confrontation: that a deal came in mid-May. Mr. Sadat whisked all of his—and Mr. Heikal's—enemies off to jail on charges of trying to overthrow the government, and Mr. Heikal is now riding higher than ever.

That last fact was evident throughout my recent five-hour dialogue with Mr. Heikal; his opinions were delivered with an assurance that was never lacking.

"The Israel don't want peace, they want territorial expansion," Mr. Heikal told me. "They are seeking not only to secure a homeland for the Jews in Palestine, but to establish a mini-imperialist apparatus to control the Arab world. If they persist in this, they will make the present struggle an intractable one of them or us. For in spite of themselves, they are pushing Egypt to change. They are creating a power that will defeat them."

Future on Our Side

"The future is on our side. There are now 35 million Egyptians, and the population of the Arab world exceeds 100 million.

Perhaps in our present weakness and divisions, this strength of numbers doesn't mean very much.

"But I tell you that education, science and technology are not an Israeli monopoly. Whatever our shortcomings, Egyptians—and the Arabs generally—are intelligent people, and we can and are acquiring education, science and technology. Perhaps I should worry about tomorrow, but I am not worried about the day after tomorrow or about the final result of our struggle with Israel."

"As for the United States, we are not giving you ultimatams and we are not asking you to perform miracles. We are only asking that you cease being a party to the occupation of our territory."

"The Israelis are entrenched in our land as the direct result of the superiority provided them by the Phantom and Skyhawk aircraft and the unlimited economic aid you Americans are giving them. How can you say that the Israelis are obstinate, as you do and then go on giving them the means to remain obstinate?"

"You might accomplish more with the United States," I said, "if you reduced the Soviet military presence in Egypt."

"We are not going to reduce the Soviet presence," Mr. Heikal retorted. "We are going to increase it. Otherwise, how can we match the Phantoms that Israel has from America? If we diminish Soviet aid, we give the Israelis permanent superiority over us, a silver platter."

"But isn't this simply calling the Middle East arms race?" I asked. "The Israelis are doing you new treaty with the Russians as cause for deliveries of even more American arms to their side."

"If America has any sense, it won't give in to Israel's pressure this time. You might have reason to be concerned if we were threatening the United States, or even Israel itself, but we're not doing either. How would you Americans feel if the Japanese seized Seattle, shortly after the part of the Texas desert with a little oil? Wouldn't you want it back, and accept any help to get it back?"

"President Nixon is worried about the global balance of power," I said. "He's afraid that the Soviet military presence in Egypt might disturb that."

'That's the Way I Feel'

"I look at the problem from the viewpoint of Egypt's interests," Mr. Heikal said, "and see the global balance of power as it affects the United States. We are concerned with the independence and national security of Egypt, and only that. I say to hell with your American strategic balance of power. I know that you landed a man on the moon, but to hell with the moon and your global strategy. I'm sorry to be so frank, but that's the way I feel." Nevertheless, shortly after talking with him, Mr. Heikal published a pointed warning to the Soviet Union.

"Communism," he wrote, "has no place in the Arab world because of basic ideological differences. . . . President Nasser clearly condemned Communism. . . . (Furthermore) the Soviet arms delivered to Cairo till now far from compensate for those which the United States has sent to Israel. The Soviet-Egyptian treaty of last May will mean nothing if it does not signify a common determination . . . to restore the Arab territories occupied by Israel."

Translation: Mr. Heikal—and Mr. Sadat—are beginning to have their doubts about the future quantity of Soviet arms, and the seriousness of the Soviet pledge to help Egypt regain the Sinai by diplomacy or by war.

Most of the criticism of Mr. Heikal centers on the quality of Al-Ahram itself. It may be the best newspaper in the Arab world, but it is far from being great.

It is leagues ahead of Pravda, and leagues behind Le Monde. Several of Mr. Heikal's own subordinates admit this, and lament that till now they have not really been free to embark upon a searching critique of Egyptian society and its government.

If we are to believe Mr. Heikal, this may be more their fault than his. "Our censorship laws hold chief editors responsible, not ordinary journalists," he says.

"But Egyptian journalists have not been writing frankly because of fear. Censorship has been in force in Egypt since early in World War II, and a new generation of journalists has grown up under its shade. I'm not afraid of the visible censor in Egypt, but of the invisible censor implanted by the habit of 30 years. We must first defy the censor in ourselves."

And yet, whatever Mr. Heikal's encouragements to write freely, his subordinates cannot forget that Egypt is still an authoritarian country, and that every now and then a journalist is sent to jail.

True, they have been encouraged to plully the secret policy and President Sadat's enemies, but when will they be allowed to criticize Mr. Sadat himself—in the manner that American newspapers call Richard Nixon to account?

Edward R. F. Sheehan is a journalist, novelist and former State Department press officer. He wrote this article for The New York Times special features.

PANAM The Home Team. We'll pick you up and take you home from 30 different cities in Europe. That's direct service from more European cities to the U.S. than the next 3 airlines combined. It includes Pan Am 747s from London, Paris, Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Vienna, Rome, Lisbon and Barcelona. And not just to New York: we have 747s and 707s to 13 U.S. cities in all. East Coast, West Coast and in-between. When you're ready to head home, just give us a call at any one of our 41 offices in Europe. We can help with all the arrangements, take care of all details, through our worldwide PANAMAC computer system. We look forward to welcoming you aboard. From anywhere in Europe.

هكرامن الأهل

Dr. Nixon Prescribes Shock Therapy for Economy

By A. H. Raskin

NEW YORK (NYT). — "The President made a new economic policy out of all the things we had been saying weren't needed and couldn't work, and it turned the country around overnight." That was the comment of a high administration official some after President Nixon started the world last week by unveiling the most activist program for U.S. economic revival since Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal nearly 40 years ago.

In a 20-minute television speech, Mr. Nixon buried the ghost of Adam Smith and kicked off an economic battle plan of such scope and audacity that union chiefs, Democratic presidential hopefuls and others who had been denouncing him for doing nothing found themselves in the incongruous position of complaining that he was doing too much.

With all the directness of Marshal Dillon, the President took aim at three arch-enemies of American prosperity — inflation, unemployment and the "international monetary speculators" who were ruining the dollar—and put forth an arsenal for frustrating them all.

The main Nixon weapons: A 90-day freeze on prices, wages and rents, coupled with a plea to business to hold the line on dividends; a curtailment of the dollar from its traditional anchor to gold so it could float freely in world currency markets until other countries came up with new moorings more comfortable for us; a 10 percent surtax to make imported autos, TV sets and thousands of other foreign products more expensive than American shops; a bundle of cuts in domestic taxes and spending, heavily weighted toward spurring industrial investment in more efficient plants.

Paralysis Ends

The President's decision to end months of seeming paralysis on what to do about the economy—a decision as electrifying in its immediate impact as his disclosure a month earlier that he was going to Communist China—was triggered by worry over the battering the dollar was taking in foreign exchange and an increasingly lopsided trade balance. Industrial production had no zip; the jobless rate refused to go down and two fat settlements in steel and railroads gave a fresh jolt to the wage-price spiral. On top of all that, the polls confirmed that the President's popularity was wobbling along with the economy.

What was needed, Mr. Nixon decided, was shock therapy to let everybody—workers, businessmen, pensioners, foreign traders, central bankers—know that somebody was running the store, that the days of waiting for orthodox hands-off tactics to take hold were gone for good.

Within 24 hours it was clear that the world had got the message. So had a lot of people closer to home and to the 1972 polling booths. The New York Stock Exchange signaled its confidence that things were getting brighter by racking up the biggest one-day price jump in its history—a gain of \$24 billion in paper value.

Majority Is Pleased

The first samplings of popular reaction here showed upward of three-quarters of men and women pleased with what the President had done, but George Meany, celebrating his 77th birthday the day after the speech, was not one of them. He and most of the rest of organized labor's high command spent the week shooting darts at Mr. Nixon on the ground that the wage freeze and the tax package were grossly unfair to workers while promising "bonanzas" for business. Many union rank-and-file didn't seem to feel the same way. "Prices were getting ridiculous," said a New York truck driver. "If the President didn't stop it, our pay wouldn't be worth anything."

For variety, the "show biz" weekly, it could all be summed up in a headline: "Free Changes Economic Game Plan; New Score Is Dow Jones 32, Nixon '72.'"

In his new role as economic activist, Mr. Nixon is still leery of mandatory controls carried to straitjacket lengths and administered by a giant enforcement apparatus. But the freeze order he signed after his speech was the tightest thing any American had ever seen outside a war emergency. In a series of quick rulings, the Cabinet-level Cost of Living Council created by the order made it tighter still by decreeing that 14 million state and municipal employees had to share the hardship of no new pay raises until after Nov. 12. It also ruled that unions couldn't get promises of retroactivity, under which money they didn't collect because of the freeze would come to them in a big bundle when things were unfrozen. On the price side, the new council also hung tough. It told companies that had just given whopping wage increases in anticipation of passing the bill to their customers that they would have

to keep on paying the wages but they couldn't jack up prices till after the freeze.

Meany Leads Critics

The unions, Mr. Meany in the van, got more choleric each day in insisting that the freeze was one-sided because nobody was policing the price front and also because profits and interest rates weren't nailed down. The AFL-CIO rejected an administration plea that all strikers return to work until there was a thaw on higher wages. The federation didn't stop there. Mr. Meany told unions now at work that they should feel free to strike if the government "nullified" their contracts by holding up scheduled raises until the freeze was over.

For awhile the language got a little purple, what with Mr. Meany accusing Treasury Secretary John B. Connally, top man in the freeze, of seeking the "enforcement concession" so he could sell horsewings. But there was little indication that the unions wanted a showdown with the administration, much less that they planned outright defiance of the no-increase order. Sanctions include injunctions and fines up to \$5,000 for each violation.

The point of all the hostile rhetoric was to underscore their basic antipathy for the President and all his works but, much more important, to let him know that there might be real trouble if the freeze were extended beyond Nov. 12. The original White House plan had been to let everything over for six months, and no one is giving any guarantee that 90 days will be the cut-off point.

Not all of Mr. Connally's headaches in his first week as the "Jolly Enforcer"—a title coined by some of his aides—came from labor or from the confusion of trying to put together a mini-



Treasury Secretary Connally explaining the changes.

bureaucracy with no precedents, no staff and no clear idea of where it was all heading. Oddly, the first outright defiance came from Mr. Connally's own successor as Governor of Texas, Preston E. Smith. The governor put on his best state's rights toga and blasted the federal government for telling him that he could not give Texas teachers and other employees pay raises they had coming under state law. After a couple of false starts, Mr. Connally's council decided the only thing to do was to go to the mat with Gov. Smith

before his example proved contagious. The case was turned over to Attorney General John N. Mitchell, and a court order to stop Texas from raising pay before Nov. 12 will be sought. "Closing that gold window is about the most daring a thing a Republican president could ever do," said one of the architects of the new Nixonism. But cutting the dollar loose from this country's commitment to redeem it in gold (at the rate of \$35 for an ounce) in transactions with other governments was only one of the radical departures the

President made from the policies to which the United States has heaved since V-J Day.

The immediate effect of these departures was to knock the props out from under the quarter-century-old international monetary system, the apparatus that is supposed to keep every major Western currency in fixed balance. The dollar has been the increasingly befooled sum around which all other currencies revolved, but it has been plain for a long time that the dollar wasn't worth a dollar—any housewife could have told the central bankers that long ago—and so it has to be devalued.

Money Price High

That is just a banker's way of saying the price of your money is too high in terms of the state of your economy. The drain of the Vietnam war, the domestic wage-price spiral, the calculated decision of many American manufacturers to do most of their expanding overseas, the flight of billions of dollars in highly mobile funds to the places where it can command the highest interest rates have all combined to take some of the bloom off the dollar. Even though Mr. Nixon was emphatic that he wanted it to stay Number One in the world money standing, for the moment at least he has made the dollar an orphan of the monetary system—and that could prove a much more advantageous position than the one it has had to give up as a ruler with a golden crown too big for its head.

Just by way of letting the Europeans and Japan know that he wasn't kidding about the importance of working out new and more flexible monetary rates more in this country's favor, Mr. Nixon trotted out that favorite big stick of the protectionists, a jump in tariffs. He disavowed any desire to go back to building a tariff wall around the United

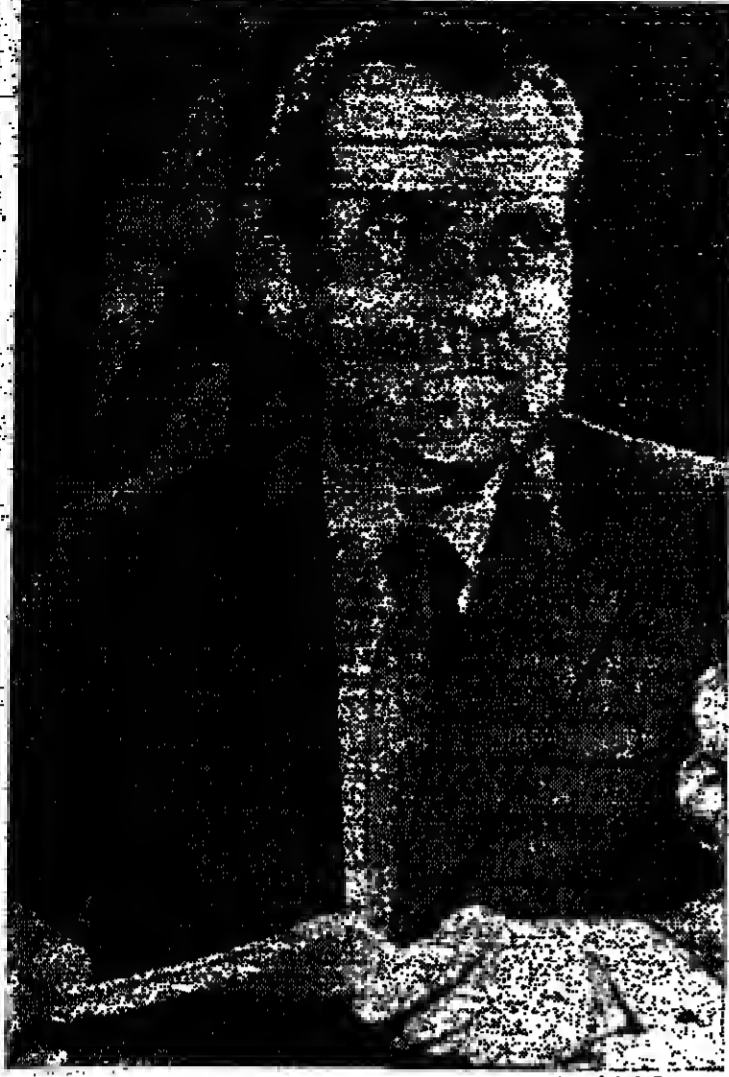
States, but he made it clear that the 10 percent tax on the customs value of goods not covered by quotas would stay until the new money ladder was firmly in place. The effect of the surtax was to get tariffs back to the levels in force right after World War II, thus undoing—for the present, at least—the impact of the Dillon and Kennedy rounds of tariff-cutting.

The joy of American protectionists at this recidivism made it plain that the administration will keep the extra tax in permanently, but White House officials insist it is only a chip in a poker game for ultra-high stakes, a lever for inducing other governments—and Japan, in particular—to revalue their currency into more "realistic" alignment with ours.

The expectation in Washington is that the end result of the bargaining will be a cut of 12 to 15 percent in the value of the dollar as against other major currencies, a rate that would provide a significant spur to American exports and a corresponding deterrent to imports from abroad.

But the dollar may not be the pivot of the constellation that ultimately emerges to replace the system worked out at Bretton Woods, N.H., in 1944. Even gold may be a minor element or a discarded one. What could be the monetary system of the fairly near future is one based on a kind of international credit card, with each nation depositing dollars, gold or other assets as a reserve to back up its drawing rights and underwrite its currency.

For the moment, however, the Japanese are vowing that they will never revalue the yen, a resolve they supported by buying up more than two billion American dollars. Before that resolution cracks, a lasting wedge may have been driven between Tokyo and Washington.



President Nixon after his economic policy speech.

After Policy Turnabout

But Will the Patient Rally by '72 Election?

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

WASHINGTON (NYT). — "Until last week," one veteran political observer commented, "there were two formidable obstacles to Richard Nixon's reelection. One was the economy. The other was the feeling he wasn't doing anything about it." This country's economic problems remain, and probably will for some time to come. But after last Sunday night, few could accuse Mr. Nixon of avoiding the issue. In a stunning reversal of long and deeply held attitudes, the President announced that he was abandoning his cherished "game plan" for solving the twin problems of inflation and unemployment, and was substituting instead a program aimed at mitigating inflation through a temporary wage-price freeze, getting the jobless back to work with generous tax cuts to industry, and improving the nation's balance of payments by attempting to have the dollar devalued.

The extent to which political calculations influenced the President's turnabout was not easily measured; the economic realities alone may have been enough to justify a change in course. But it was transparently clear that Mr. Nixon's moves had already yielded short-term political dividends—and assuming his strategy works better than his old one—may well produce long-term results of even greater magnitude.

Democrats Complain

Despite complaints by Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine, for example, and a charge by Sen. George S. McGovern, D., S.D., that Mr. Nixon was engaging in economic madcapism, the President seemed temporarily to have disarmed many of his Democratic critics. He had plainly enhanced the visibility—and some said, the vice-presidential prospects—of Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally. He had lifted the spirits of his associates in government and Republicans throughout the land. And above all, he had given his own presidential image—so often clouded in ambiguity, sudden reputation for deviousness and cunning.

And though he had clearly won new enemies in the labor movement whose votes he had courted so assiduously during the first two years of his presidency, and while it was far from clear whether his new medicine would be sufficiently strong to turn the economy around by election day, 1972, he had set least arrested for the time being his precipitous slide in the public-opinion polls that has resulted in large measure from widespread impatience with his economic strategy. A Gallup poll early this month showed that the public, by a two-to-one margin, rated the Democrats as better qualified to keep the country prosperous. Some private Republican polls had yielded even more damaging data. Mr. Nixon, who seems to savor dramatic surprises every bit as much as his predecessor, gave his new policy a characteristically theatrical send-off. Secretly, at Camp David, he provided an appropriately mysterious slide to the chairman announcing, before a television and radio audience of millions last Sunday evening, indeed, it was highly reminiscent of the announcement of his decision to quit Faking earlier this summer, that it had much the same effect. For most of the week, Mr. Nixon said the economy monopoly of the headlines, obscured all other news, and conveyed a welcome impression of activity, decision, and forward movement.

one half-hour meeting with Senate and House leaders, he combined hard economic argument with soft political flattery to win their assent to early congressional consideration of his tax proposals; that afternoon, he left for a cross-country speaking tour to drum up public enthusiasm and to urge the American people to join him in a period of patriotic self-sacrifice.

Nor did he overlook other issues and other potential allies. Although the economy occupied most of his energies and dominated most of his rhetoric, he also promised a Roman Catholic audience in New York that he would try to save the faltering parochial school system; and, for the second time in less than three weeks, he repudiated a segregation plan that his own Department of Health, Education and Welfare had devised for Southern cities—in this case for Corpus Christi, Texas.

In short, even as he sought to strengthen himself with voters everywhere with his economic strategy, he continued to cultivate what he believes to be his special regional and ethnic constituency. Was he hedging his bets? Indeed he was—for the political risks of his new economic strategy seemed almost as great as its political promise.

To begin with, Mr. Nixon had forewarned the creation of a massive price and wage control bureaucracy in favor of voluntary cooperation. Yet by midweek, he was confronted with widespread resistance from labor leaders, who insisted they would terminate existing contracts unless pay boosts negotiated under those contracts were awarded during the 90-day freeze, and from the governor of Texas, Preston Smith, who challenged the administration's authority to prevent him from giving teachers and other state employees scheduled increases. If these turn out to be no more than isolated instances of defiance, Mr. Nixon may well profit. If they are the forerunners of a trend, he will be faced with the unhappy choice of fighting a nationwide economic insurrection or doing nothing at all, and he cannot hope to win in either case.

Moreover, even if the unions and the states come around, the freeze is almost certain to produce individual inequities and grievances that will inevitably be blamed on the President. By his television appearance and his subsequent cross-country tour, Mr. Nixon has made his new economic strategy a uniquely personal matter, and while he has entrusted the bureaucrats below him with the task of enforcing the law, it is he who will be penalized by citizens who believe themselves to have been unjustly treated.

There are other potential dangers. Some economists believe he has weighed his tax cuts too heavily in favor of business investment as opposed to personal consumption, others believe a 90-day freeze is excessively modest and that in any event, Mr. Nixon will be faced with tough decisions on his wage-price policy when the freeze expires. Finally, there is the prospect that the whole plan may not work, or that parts of it will work while others do not. But this is not the kind of prospect readily entertained these days at the White House, where Mr. Nixon's associates prefer to talk about the short-term political advantages they think they have reaped, and to speculate about how beautiful it all will be in 1972.

EACH FRIDAY AVACATION CRUISES TO NEW YORK.

In one of the world's most civilized international agreements, the British and the French have decreed that their two great pleasure cruisers, QE2 and Le France, sail from Le Havre and Southampton for New York most alternate Fridays.

It's a little longer than the wait between plane flights, but the rewards are incomparable.

A five day vacation girds your loins before you face the New World again.

Food in the great style of legendary French or traditional British. Roaring entertainment or blissful solitude, whichever you prefer, is taken for granted on either ship. Comfort, style, people, discreet stewards, nannies for children, bars, libraries... in five days you will learn to be incredibly spoiled by two nations who have had more practice at civilisation than most.

QE2 and Le France—the two best ways home. One leaves every week. Le France sails from Bremerhaven on October 14. QE2 calls at Cobh September 11 and October 23. See your travel agent now.



The best bit of teamwork since the Entente Cordiale

Eurobonds

U.S. Companies Rise Dramatically While Japanese Issues Slump

By Carl Gewirtz
PARIS, Aug. 22 (AP)—Basic, possibly deadly, blows to three main pillars of the Western economy—the International Monetary Fund, the Common Market and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade—were delivered by the United States last week in an aggressive effort to revive its economy and save the dollar.

After the 90 days of floating rates against the dollar and the uncertainty about what happens at the end of 90 days when many of Mr. Nixon's "temporary" measures are due to elapse are likely to keep bond prices under pressure.

For Japanese bonds, however, it was a different story. Considerable of Full Photo dropped 38 over the week. Mitsui was down 23, Mitsubishi lost 18 and C. Itoh was down 13—in line with the record plunge of stock prices in Tokyo.

But whatever the uncertainties, having come this far through the storm, dealers are confident that the Eurobond market will continue to show its remarkable flexibility and put prices where business can be done despite whatever new speculative waves may ensue.

For the most part, the market has already taken into account the anticipated realignment of official currency values. For example, the differential in rates between straight dollar bonds—at around 9 percent—and deutsche mark bonds—at 8 percent—is 15 percent.

The new-issue end of the market was dead last week, except for the pricing of Quebec Hydro-electric's 15-year, 100-million-DM issue—at 99 with a coupon of 8 percent. This was a slight

markdown from the other recent DM issues, which had come out at 99 1/2.

Bankers report that new dollar bond issues presuppose a return to fixed currency rates. However, they say they would not be surprised to see a surge in new dollar debt issues. The attraction, as with the current DM market, would be a hedge on the eventual revaluation possibilities.

Over-Counter Market

Table listing various stocks and their prices, including AAL Corp, AAI Corp, AAI Financial, etc.

High Low Last

Table listing various stocks and their prices, including Alcoa, Alcoa Ind, Alcoa Ind 2, etc.

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

Table with columns: Latest Week, Prior Week, 1970, 1969. Rows include Commodity Index, Currency in circ., Total loans, Steel prod, Auto prod, Daily oil prod, Freight car loadings, Elec Pwr. kw-hr., Business failures.

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

Table with columns: 7/mo, Prior Month, 1970, 1969. Rows include Employed, Unemployed, Industrial production, Personal income, Money supply, Consumer's Price Index, Construction contracts, Mfrs. inventories, Exports, Imports.

*000 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source. Commodity Index, based on 1957-59=100 and the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1957=100. Imports and exports as well as employment are compiled by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits as reported by the Federal Reserve Board. Business failures by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

U.S. on the Move But Uncertainties Remain

By Albert L. Kraus

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (NYT)—The country was moving again. That much seemed certain. The bond market was enough to power the biggest two-day rally in the history of the New York Stock Exchange.

After the President's dramatic television announcement of a new economic policy, the stock market advanced the next day 32.93 points as measured by the Dow Jones industrial average, with 31.73 million shares changing hands.

Over 100 issues in such important competitive industries as automobiles, steel, machine tools and electronics were so flooded with orders that opening of trading was delayed. In eight cases, including General Motors and Ford, there was no trading last Monday at all.

The rally pushed ahead another 19.95 points on Tuesday with an additional 26.79 million shares traded. Even profit-taking and sober second thoughts in subsequent sessions were unable to keep the week from going down on the books as the third biggest in the history of the exchange.

At the closing bell Friday, the Dow was up 24.89 points from the week before at 880.91. In all, 103.3 million shares had changed hands.

Over-Counter Market

Table listing various stocks and their prices, including Alcoa, Alcoa Ind, Alcoa Ind 2, etc.

Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (NYT)—Prices on the American Stock Exchange and on the Over-the-Counter market made good gains last week in stepped-up trading.

The upswing resulted from President Nixon's dramatic new economic proposals to combat inflation and to strengthen the economy.

Quotations in both markets soared on Monday, the day after the President's speech, and continued to rise on Tuesday, but at a slower pace. Prices on Wednesday and Thursday retreated in a profit-taking and consolidation move and finished mixed on Friday.

However, the large gains made early in the week were more than sufficient to place most issues in the win column for the week.

One broker commented that the administration's new economic program which ignited the powerful rally on Monday has "increased investor confidence and improved the market's long-term outlook."

Over-Counter Market

Table listing various stocks and their prices, including Alcoa, Alcoa Ind, Alcoa Ind 2, etc.

Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (NYT)—Prices on the American Stock Exchange and on the Over-the-Counter market made good gains last week in stepped-up trading.

The upswing resulted from President Nixon's dramatic new economic proposals to combat inflation and to strengthen the economy.

Quotations in both markets soared on Monday, the day after the President's speech, and continued to rise on Tuesday, but at a slower pace. Prices on Wednesday and Thursday retreated in a profit-taking and consolidation move and finished mixed on Friday.

However, the large gains made early in the week were more than sufficient to place most issues in the win column for the week.

One broker commented that the administration's new economic program which ignited the powerful rally on Monday has "increased investor confidence and improved the market's long-term outlook."

Over-Counter Market

Table listing various stocks and their prices, including Alcoa, Alcoa Ind, Alcoa Ind 2, etc.

Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (NYT)—Prices on the American Stock Exchange and on the Over-the-Counter market made good gains last week in stepped-up trading.

The upswing resulted from President Nixon's dramatic new economic proposals to combat inflation and to strengthen the economy.

Quotations in both markets soared on Monday, the day after the President's speech, and continued to rise on Tuesday, but at a slower pace. Prices on Wednesday and Thursday retreated in a profit-taking and consolidation move and finished mixed on Friday.

However, the large gains made early in the week were more than sufficient to place most issues in the win column for the week.

One broker commented that the administration's new economic program which ignited the powerful rally on Monday has "increased investor confidence and improved the market's long-term outlook."

Over-Counter Market

Table listing various stocks and their prices, including Alcoa, Alcoa Ind, Alcoa Ind 2, etc.

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Domestic Bonds table with columns for Bond, Sales in \$1,000,000, High, Low, Last, and Net change.

Foreign Bonds table with columns for Bond, Sales in \$1,000,000, High, Low, Last, and Net change.

Bank Stock Quotations table with columns for Stock, Bid, Asked, and other financial data.

Insurance Stocks table with columns for Stock, Bid, Asked, and other financial data.

International Bonds table with columns for Bond, Units of Account, and other financial data.

Foreign Bonds table with columns for Bond, Price, and other financial data.

Bank Stock Quotations

Bank Stock Quotations table with columns for Stock, Bid, Asked, and other financial data.

Insurance Stocks

Insurance Stocks table with columns for Stock, Bid, Asked, and other financial data.

International Bonds

International Bonds table with columns for Bond, Units of Account, and other financial data.

Foreign Bonds

Foreign Bonds table with columns for Bond, Price, and other financial data.

U.S. Britain Tied at 1-1 In Wightman Tennis

CLEVELAND, Aug. 22 (UPI).—England's Virginia Wade used her booming serve to beat Julie Heldman of New York 7-5, 7-6, yesterday in the first of two 1-1 tied matches in the 43rd annual Wightman Cup competition.

U.S. Britain Tied at 1-1 In Wightman Tennis

LAKE BUZZARD, Ill., Aug. 22 (UPI).—Top-seeded Billie Jean King of Long Beach, Calif., beat Nancy Richey Gunter of San Angelo, Texas, 7-6, 7-6, yesterday to win the final of the \$20,000 Virginia Slims clay court championships.

Bank Stock Quotations

Bank Stock Quotations table with columns for Stock, Bid, Asked, and other financial data.

Insurance Stocks

Insurance Stocks table with columns for Stock, Bid, Asked, and other financial data.

International Bonds

International Bonds table with columns for Bond, Units of Account, and other financial data.

Foreign Bonds

Foreign Bonds table with columns for Bond, Price, and other financial data.

U.S. Britain Tied at 1-1 In Wightman Tennis

CLEVELAND, Aug. 22 (UPI).—England's Virginia Wade used her booming serve to beat Julie Heldman of New York 7-5, 7-6, yesterday in the first of two 1-1 tied matches in the 43rd annual Wightman Cup competition.

U.S. Britain Tied at 1-1 In Wightman Tennis

LAKE BUZZARD, Ill., Aug. 22 (UPI).—Top-seeded Billie Jean King of Long Beach, Calif., beat Nancy Richey Gunter of San Angelo, Texas, 7-6, 7-6, yesterday to win the final of the \$20,000 Virginia Slims clay court championships.

Market Averages table with columns for Index, High, Low, Last, and Net change.

PEANUTS



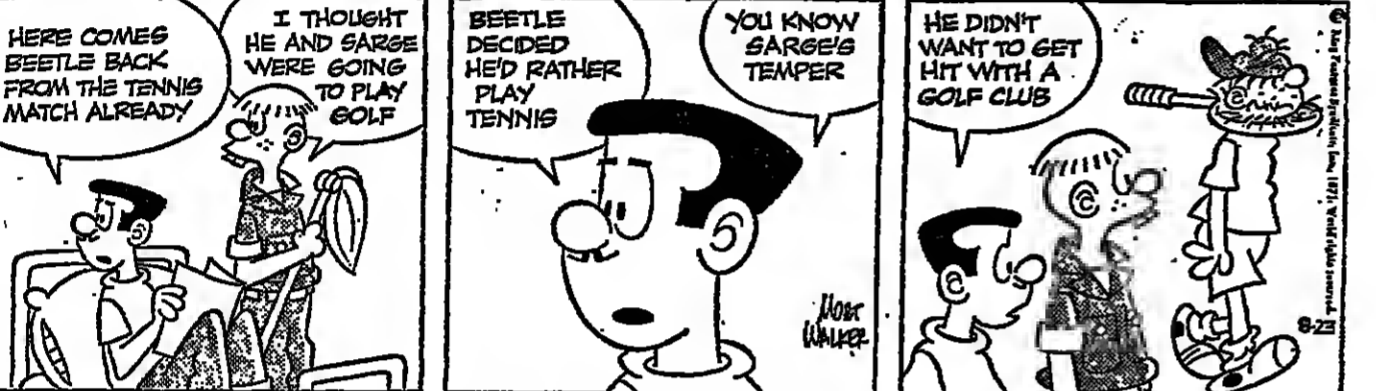
B.C.



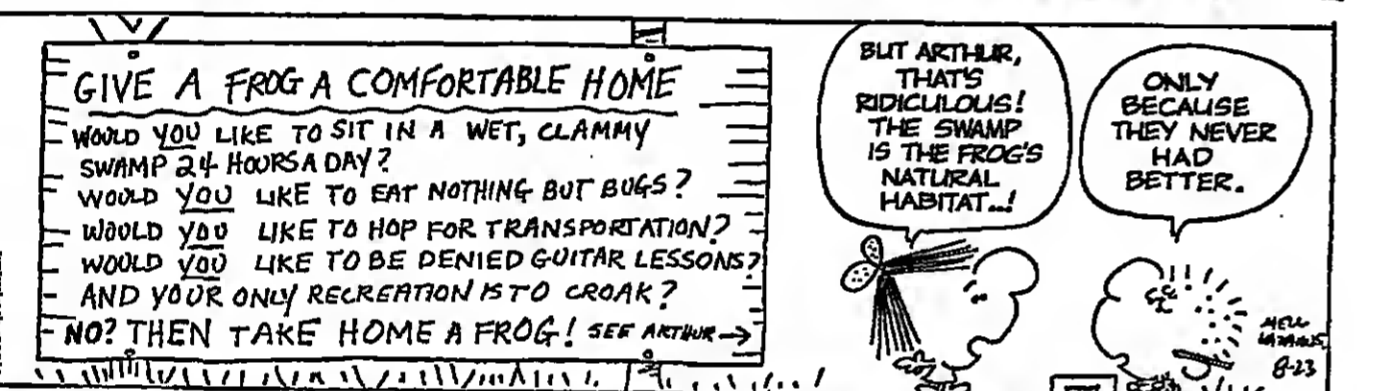
LIL ABNER



BEE TLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A gap in bridge literature has been filled by Harold Feldheim of Hartsdale, N.Y., whose monograph on 'The Weak Two-Bid' has recently been published by Barclay Bridge Supplies, 8 Bush Ave., Port Chester, N.Y. The author suggests a rebidding procedure which has one feature in common with a slightly more complex modern method, called 'Opust', after its inventor, Harold Ogust of New York: in both methods, if the weak two-bidder raises the response to three no-trump, he guarantees a solid suit. An example of this from Feldheim's book is shown in the diagram.

Bridge hand diagram showing North (D) and South hands with cards and bids.

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: North East South West 2♥ Pass 2 N.T. Pass 3 N.T. Pass Pass Pass West led the diamond three.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle: A grid of words like STORM, GRIS, BROWN, etc.

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

THE REAL ISADORA

By Victor Seroff. Dial. 441 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

MORE than that of any 20th-century American artist, the life of Isadora Duncan was one great mass of warring opposites. It was a life that was bold, pioneering, romantic in the extreme, idealistic and in its way noble. It was also messy, impractical, wasteful, willful, and destructive to the point of suicide. It is hard to know therefore whether this new life by Victor Seroff will move the reader to empathy or alienate him with irritation. The fact is, of course, that the contradictory sides of her character cannot be separated, yet utterly steadfast in trying to create a new dance and a new generation of dancers. She was fearless and irresponsible, yet dependent on others for support. She was impulsive and wayward, yet she returned again and again to the same goal. She could move her audience to tears and to anger at the same recital; she willfully destroyed her best chance for setting up the school she desired so greatly.

Best Sellers

- List of best-selling books including 'The Executioner's Song' by Louis L'Amour, 'The Day After Tomorrow' by Michael Crichton, etc.

CROSSWORD

By Will W.

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down words.

JUMBLE

Jumble word game instructions and a grid of letters to be unscrambled.

Answers: UTTER, HUSKY, PELVIS, HELMET. Why she turned down the rich suitor - HE DIDN'T SUIT HER.

Handwritten signature or note at the bottom of the page.

Stewart Triumphs As Team McLarens Both Fail to Finish

LEXINGTON, Ohio, Aug. 22 (AP)—World Formula One driver Jackie Stewart...

Blanda Stars As Raiders Defeat Rams

NEW YORK, Aug. 22—George Blanda, three weeks shy of his 38th birthday...

European Rowing Finals East Germany Wins 4; Demiddi, Kiwi 8 Score

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 22 (UPI)—East Germany won four titles at the European rowing championships...

U.S., Cuba Set For Volleyball Showdown

HAVANA, Aug. 22 (NYT)—At 2:30 Friday morning, a voice broke the silence in Room 1105 of the Havana Libre Hotel...

NCAA Censures UCLA as Players Ruled Ineligible

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22 (AP)—The NCAA placed the University of California on probation for post-season competition...

Rondon Retains Light-Heavy Title

CARACAS, Venezuela, Aug. 22 (AP)—Vicente Paul Rondon of Venezuela last night retained the World Boxing Association light-heavyweight championship...

The Scoreboard

Table with columns for game, score, and location. Includes results for various sports like basketball, football, and tennis.

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

Table listing line scores for various teams and players across different sports.

Additional Sports



YEA AND NEZ—Une de Mai (outside) wins Roosevelt International Trot by a nose.

Fresh Yankee 2d in U.S. Trot Une de Mai Wins by a Nose

By Louis Effrat WESTBURY, N.Y., Aug. 22 (NYT)—One of the great trotting horses of the 1960s, Une de Mai...

Skidding Buc's Lose to Reds But Lose No Ground to Cubs

From Wire Dispatches NEW YORK, Aug. 22—Pete Rose hit a two-run homer in the fourth inning today to break a 3-3 deadlock...

Sunday

Cardinals 13, Braves 4 Joe Torre drove in four runs with his 21st home run and a double as St. Louis snapped a five-game losing streak...

White Sox 5, Indians 3

In the American League, Wilber Wood was backed by home runs from Pat Kelly, Carlos May and Mike Anderson...

Lolich Turns Back Brewers for No. 20

From Wire Dispatches NEW YORK, Aug. 22—Dick McAuliffe, batting .199 at game time, lashed a homer, single and double...

Saturday

20-9, Joining Oakland's Vida Blue as a 20-game winner in the American League this season...

Peters Outduels Blue

From Wire Dispatches NEW YORK, Aug. 22—Vida Blue lost a bid for his 23rd victory of the year as Gary Peters of the Boston Red Sox shut out Oakland...

Princess Anne Is 12th in Riding

BRIDGE, England, Aug. 22 (Reuters)—Princess Anne lost her chance for a place on the British team for the European championships when her horse refused at a fence in the Massey-Ferguson cup cross-country event at the British trials yesterday...

U.S., Cuba Set For Volleyball Showdown

By Neil Amdur HAVANA, Aug. 22 (NYT)—At 2:30 Friday morning, a voice broke the silence in Room 1105 of the Havana Libre Hotel...

Perfect Record

Friday night's 15-7, 15-4, 15-8 record of Puerto Rico assured the U.S. team of a perfect record for tonight's showdown with their Caribbean hosts...

Power Plays

The U.S. team practiced for two hours on Friday morning, but not for Puerto Rico. They were trying to analyze Cuba's power plays...

Major League Standings

Table showing major league standings for Eastern Division, American League, and National League.

